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of America

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No. 24

## Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Tuesday, February 7, 2023, at 3 p.m.

## House of Representatives

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 2023

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS).

### DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,

February 6, 2023.

I hereby appoint the Honorable MARIANNETTE MILLER-MEEKS to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

KEVIN MCCARTHY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

### MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 9, 2023, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with time equally allocated between the parties and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 1:50 p.m.

### FAILED BIDEN ADMINISTRATION POLICIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. JOYCE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, tomorrow evening, President Biden will deliver his second State of the Union Address and attempt to defend his failed agenda, an agenda that has led to high inflation, crumbling supply chains, and, worst of all, an open southern border that has led to far too many deaths from drugs like fentanyl.

We have seen reckless government spending drive the price of household goods out of reach for so many families. We have seen businesses forced to shut down assembly lines because of ridiculous vaccine mandates that led to critical components rusting in our ports instead of arriving on time at factories in Pennsylvania. As we stand in this body today, the number one killer of Americans between the ages of 18 and 49 is fentanyl poisoning.

We need the President to show that he is willing to work with Congress to address the crises that his administration has caused. We need to cut spending. We need to slow inflation. We need to see that real American families have an administration that is listening to them. We need to end the public health emergency that has led to a shortage of healthcare workers. We need to finally see a plan to address the crisis that we all recognize at our southern border.

Two weeks ago, parents from Franklin County, Pennsylvania, Ray and Deb Cullen, came before the Energy and Commerce Committee and told the story of their son Zach, who lost his life to fentanyl poisoning just a few short months ago.

It is time for President Biden to address this crisis that has killed thousands of men, women, and children across Pennsylvania and offer us a concrete solution to secure our border and put a stop to these needless American deaths.

American families are struggling, and so far, we have seen shockingly few attempts from the Biden administration to confront kitchen table issues that face every American.

Pennsylvanians do not need a Green New Deal-focused EPA that threatens to take away their gas stoves. Families in my district do not need more government handouts that only raise the price of groceries, gas, cars, and housing and continue to grow our national debt.

What Americans need tomorrow night here in this Chamber are answers. We can't afford another year of emptiness. We cannot afford another year of President Biden's failed policies.

### EXTEND THE DEBT CEILING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. COURTNEY) for 5 minutes.

Mr. COURTNEY. Madam Speaker, on January 13, 2023, the Secretary of the Treasury, Janet Yellen, announced that the United States had hit its debt ceiling, which is a legal authorization that Congress has done on a recurring basis since the early 1900s that allows our Treasury to go out and sell bonds so we can pay the bills for our country,

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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H685

whether it is fentanyl issues, whether it is our military, or whether it is our education programs.

Normally, when the Secretary of the Treasury gives that type of announcement, responsible leadership in Congress takes up the task of extending the debt ceiling so that our government can continue to function. We are talking about paying the bills for existing budgets that have already been passed. That is what the debt ceiling empowers by Congress moving forward.

It has been 18 days since Ms. Yellen's warning to the country and to the world, and the leadership of the House has done absolutely nothing. We have passed a series of pointless resolutions that have no legal impact in terms of real lives of people in this country and a bunch of bills that we know are immediately dead on arrival in the Senate.

Again, as the clock ticks, the world wants to know: What is the Speaker's position? What does he want in terms of doing what every Speaker, Republican and Democrat, has done over and over again to protect the full faith and credit of our currency and the paper that the Treasury sells, again, as basically the gold standard in terms of financial markets across the world?

Mr. MCCARTHY has not told us.

What is at work here? If we look at the Republican Study Group, which consists of roughly 170 Members, they have been talking openly and publicly about the fact that they want to do entitlement reform, which is to go after Social Security and Medicare.

Madam Speaker, I would just say that this is a very off-target proposal and solution because, in fact, Social Security has no bearing in terms of the operating deficit of the Federal Government, which, again, the Speaker claims that he cares so much about.

Social Security is funded through a separate revenue stream, the payroll tax that comes out of working people's paychecks every single pay period that goes into a fund that, again, is separate and distinct from the operating budget of the Federal Government.

The proposals of the Republican Study Group, which are to raise the retirement age from 67 to 70 and to impose a degraded level of CPI cost-of-living adjustment, a changed CPI, would hit middle-class Americans hard, particularly younger ones because this is definitely proposed as sort of a two-tiered Social Security system.

There is a fundamental flaw in the whole approach that is being suggested and discussed by the Republican Study Group, which is the claim that the Medicare and Social Security systems are entitlements.

Entitlement is not a legal term. It is not a budget term. It is a political term. It is an attempt to try to mask the fact that Social Security, since Franklin Roosevelt signed it into law 80 years ago, is a social insurance program.

If you don't believe me, look at your paycheck. What your paycheck shows

is that the withholding for Social Security is separate from your Federal taxes, which go into the operating budget of this country, and is designated as the Federal Insurance Contributions Act, FICA, for old-age insurance.

Again, it is an insurance program, and it provides coverage for people who are retired because they have hit retirement age, for young people who have lost a parent, or for people on disability.

If we were responsible about trying to deal with the fact that Social Security is going to be challenged in 2033—it is going to have a shortfall; it is not going to go bankrupt, which the press sometimes says—there is a solution to that, which is to lift the earnings cap. Today, basically anyone who earns income above \$160,000 suddenly doesn't have to pay into the Social Security system.

As Warren Buffett, a billionaire, aptly pointed out, he is paying less into Social Security than his secretary. It is called the Buffett rule. The solution, which basically says everybody pays the same rate, or at least people whose income is above \$400,000, would overnight push back the solvency for decades to ensure that young people, in particular, are going to have Social Security just like all the Americans in the preceding 80 years have had. That is really one of the pillars of middle-class economic security.

In the meantime, the clock is ticking. We know that we are really not just going to go at the debt ceiling, but we are going to hit full default by June 1.

This leadership has to do the right thing, just like we have done in past Presidencies and past Congresses: Extend the debt ceiling.

#### FUNDING UKRAINE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GAETZ) for 5 minutes.

Mr. GAETZ. Madam Speaker, how much more for Ukraine? Is there any limit? Which billionth dollar really kicks in the door? Which redline that we set will we not later cross?

China reminds us that we have real issues. China began its offensive against our homeland by infiltrating our universities, stealing our innovations, buying off our politicians, and surveilling our citizens, all the while capturing the loyalty of America's most powerful corporations. China's influence is overtaking ours, even in our own hemisphere.

Our conflict with China may turn very hot very soon. Many believe we are currently in the window of a possible invasion of Taiwan. If not deterred, such an invasion would immediately make life worse for virtually every American.

Tomorrow, President Biden will tell us how much more we must do for Ukraine. Look around your house. How

much stuff is made in Ukraine or even Russia, for that matter? Next, do China. If you are watching this speech on a smartphone, you are likely using Taiwanese technology.

So why Ukraine, a country that just rounded up dozens of senior leaders in its government over overt corruption? Perhaps the answer is as simple as the Hunter Biden life motto: a grifter's gotta grift.

The amount of money we now pour into Ukraine makes Burisma's wildest dreams of wealth through Biden family influence seem meek by comparison.

Defense contractors need there to be a war going on somewhere, whether the arms end up in the hands of ISIS, the Taliban, the Azov battalion, or on the black market. They get rich in the business of weapons supply, but only when there is weapons demand.

A serious nation would never let foreign interests abroad or special interests here at home dictate its foreign policy. The interests of our countrymen must morally compel our greater attention. As the war slogs on in Ukraine, the benefits to Americans are unclear.

Bandits in the Sinaloa mountains hurt more Americans than the men in Crimea, but foreigners come to Washington to lecture us about spending our constituents' money on a conflict thousands of miles away, and my colleagues are eager to oblige.

On this floor, Zelenskyy's demands got bipartisan standing ovations—from most. Stingers, HIMARS, tanks, at first, we said no to all of these things. President Biden even said that some of these things might lead to world war III, yet we sent all of them.

F-16s are likely still. Lockheed Martin sure is confident that Ukraine will get F-16s. They told the Financial Times recently that they are already ramping up production. Create the demand; provide the supply.

This is escalating. We are placing trust in leaders who do not deserve trust.

John Kirby, the Pentagon spokesman who assured us the Afghan military would withstand the Taliban offensive, now says that there is no risk that Putin will go nuclear.

The risk of miscalculation in Ukraine is much, much higher than getting it wrong in Afghanistan. A nuclear war between Russia and the United States would end human life as we know it.

□ 1215

Yet, President Biden is doing everything possible to provoke such a disaster.

And for what?

The actions we are taking are not going to end the war in Ukraine. In fact, we are probably prolonging the killing. Tens of thousands of Ukrainians and Russians will die this year because Congress feels good when it sends instruments of death and billions in cash.

Many dollars meant for the war in Afghanistan ended up in bank accounts in Switzerland and Dubai.

To where will we trace the bounty of the Ukrainian grift?

This war could end tomorrow if we pursue negotiation, but Biden refuses. Not only do we arm the Ukrainian military, we pay their politicians' salaries. The \$113 billion in aid included funding of the Ukrainian Government.

We can and must push for peace. You don't really hear that from many people these days with the exception of President Trump. Trump is right to recognize that we are on the brink of world war III and that immediate action for peace is necessary to stop disaster.

Unfortunately, there is a bipartisan coalition working to continue the war. When Elon Musk proposed a peace plan, Nikki Haley attacked him saying that we "shouldn't push our weight on them."

This is, of course, nonsense. We have pushed billions of dollars on them. We can simultaneously pressure North Korea and China from supplying Russia, and we ought to do so.

#### WALL STREET-BEIJING AXIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. SHERMAN. Madam Speaker, the Chinese Communist Party obviously believes that they can invade America's airspace deliberately, notoriously, and without serious consequences. They even believe—and this shows their hubris and their gall—that they can announce that they reserve the right to retaliate against America for shooting down their spy balloon.

Do you know what, Madam Speaker?

After 26 years in this House, I would say that the Chinese Communist Party is probably right. They did it. They hit us, and they can probably get away with it because the two parties will compete about who can scream the greatest invective toward Beijing, and then the two parties will attack each other saying: Well, what did President Trump do? And what did President Biden do?

In the end, we will have nothing but bruised, partisan vocal cords.

I have seen for 26 years the Beijing-Wall Street axis control our policy toward China.

Now this is just a balloon, but it is on top of two enormous problems with China. One is the lopsided trade relationship where they prohibit us from exporting to them and impose higher tariffs on us than we impose on them.

The second was the obfuscation and lack of cooperation of China when COVID arose on their territory.

But we probably will not have meaningful retaliation for those great harms and the most recent one because Wall Street has been in control of this House since the day in the year 2000

when we granted most-favored-nation status to Beijing and let them into the World Trade Organization. Before that, China was an annoyance and a slumbering giant. Since then, the Chinese Communist Party has done untold damage to our people, to their people, and, of course, to our economy and national security.

There are two things Wall Street will not let us do and two things China would actually try to avoid, and that is dealing with Taiwan and trade.

So I have three proposals. I will look forward to working with anyone on either side of the aisle to turn this into good legislation.

First, Congress should provide that we automatically allow Taiwan to buy certain defense items and that we act expeditiously at the congressional level without waiting for the administration to allow the Seahawk helicopters and other necessary defense items to go to Taiwan.

Second—and this arises from my years as chairman of the Investor Protection, Entrepreneurship, and Capital Markets Subcommittee—we need to require all major corporations to disclose, as a risk factor to their investors, how they would be affected by an end of the U.S.-China economic relationship or major impediment to it.

Investors deserve the information, and we need corporations to compete for capital by showing that they have made themselves more resilient. If our companies are more resilient, then our economy is more resilient.

Third, we need to provide that we immediately end most-favored-nation status to China if they blockade or invade Taiwan. This has to be immediate, certain, and known in Beijing before they launch their invasion, and it is not immediate and it is certain unless we provide no executive branch waiver.

Finally, a fourth proposal, and that is we need to provide an immediate 20 percent tariff on all Chinese goods if they retaliate against us for implementing any of those first three proposals. If they retaliate against that retaliation, then we have to be ready to go beyond that.

We can act. We can act with regard to Taiwan, we can act with regard to trade, and we can act with regard to a country that has built the most lopsided trading relationship in the history of international trade and whose actions have turned the industrial Midwest into what we now refer to as the Rust Belt which has led to a decline in real wages for those without a college education for over 25 years leading to fentanyl and a host of other problems.

So we can act.

The question is: Can we overcome the Wall Street-Beijing axis?

Can we deal with the partisanship here, or will this balloon just go over our heads and lead, once again, to partisan vituperation?

#### HONORING MICHAEL WEINSTOCK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. SANTOS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. SANTOS. Madam Speaker, today, I rise to honor a former volunteer firefighter who was at Ground Zero on 9/11, Michael Weinstock. He was an assistant district attorney in Brooklyn's special victim's bureau and a volunteer firefighter and EMT.

On the morning of 9/11, Michael witnessed the black smoke billowing out of the World Trade Center. Without thought, he voluntarily rode with first responders to help in any way he could. Michael had been unloading medical equipment out of an ambulance when the South Tower crumbled and nearly crushed Michael to death.

Today, Michael suffers from a painful and incurable disease: neuropathy.

Michael has been a strong advocate for neuropathy to be covered by the World Trade Center Health Program. Neuropathy is a medical condition that results in damage to the nerves outside the brain and spinal cord. Those who suffer from neuropathy experience weakness and numbness which typically occurs in the hands or feet. This can be incredibly painful and debilitating, and many are unable to live normal lives. This is also known as the suicide disease due to limited effective treatments and the fact that there is no cure.

Studies from the International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health have linked neuropathy with the 9/11 dust. The data from the 2019 study found that nearly 10,000 firefighters and emergency medical workers were exposed to toxins at the World Trade Center.

The World Trade Center Health Program covered conditions categories include: acute and traumatic injuries, airway and digestive disorders, cancers, and mental health conditions, to name a few.

In 2016, the World Trade Center Health Program was petitioned to add peripheral neuropathy to its list of covered conditions, which it declined to do. In 2017, an FDNY responder again petitioned the program to add peripheral neuropathy to its covered conditions list. Unfortunately, the World Trade Center Health Program declined to update its list a second time citing insufficient evidence.

Michael's story is one of many that have yet to be told to a wider audience. This issue goes beyond the political pale of Republican versus Democrat. As a Member of the 118th Congress, I will use this opportunity to raise awareness of what the men and women who suffer from this debilitating disease are going through due to the exposure of the toxins from the World Trade Center.

Since the World Trade Center Health Program does not cover neuropathy, people like Michael must pay out of pocket for treatment, medication, and other medical needs.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues that we work together and find a solution to have conditions such as neuropathy be covered under the World Trade Center Health Program.

Tomorrow, I will be proud to have Michael as my guest for the State of the Union Address. I am proud to be his Member, as he is a constituent of the Third Congressional District.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 24 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1400

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. NUNN of Iowa) at 2 p.m.

#### PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

God, You are our refuge and our strength, a very present help in times of trouble. We offer our prayers today asking that You provide the people of Turkey and Syria, who are in the throes of the unfathomable devastation of today's earthquake, refuge from this disaster and strength to endure its indiscriminate destruction.

Be their rock even as the Earth still crumbles beneath them. Shelter them under Your wings until this disaster passes. Erase the divide of politics and past hatred by the rescue efforts and humanitarian aid of their neighboring countries, and then from the rubble may there emerge the shared responsibility we each have as humans one for another in times of suffering.

Embrace in Your arms all who have lost loved ones this day and uphold those who are still awaiting news of those not yet rescued.

In the midst of this tragedy, grant each of them the certainty of Your abiding spirit. May their fears be relieved though the Earth should change, their uncertainties assuaged though the mountains slip into the heart of the sea. For You, O Lord, are their refuge and their strength, a very present help in these times of trouble.

In the hope to be found in You and in the promise of Your name, we pray.

Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

#### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

#### CCP BALLOON INVASION

(Mr. ALFORD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ALFORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address the most critical national security threat our Nation is facing today: the Chinese Communist Party and their invasion of our U.S. airspace.

The recent Chinese surveillance balloon was allowed to fly unchecked from one end of our country to the other, reaffirming that the CCP is the top threat to our national security. I am beyond outraged at the fact that this administration has allowed this to happen.

Was he asleep behind the wheel of his Corvette?

Unfortunately, that does seem to be the case because this did not just occur for hours, it went on for days.

At the hands of this administration, the CCP was allowed to invade our airspace, and it happened right over our district, right over Whiteman Air Force Base, the home of the B-2 stealth bomber.

As a member of the Armed Services Committee, I will not back down until we get answers.

We cannot allow China to walk all over us and outpace us militarily. This administration continues to project weakness on the world stage, and it must end. We need answers. We must have a plan to stop the Chinese Communist Party's clear and blatant military aggression.

#### HONORING AND COMMENDING THE PINOLE VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL SPARTANS FOOTBALL TEAM

(Mr. GARAMENDI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and commend the Pinole Valley High School Spartans football team upon winning the 2022 Division 7 California State championship. This outstanding achievement marks the first high school State football title secured by the West Contra Costa Unified School District.

This accomplishment would not have been possible without the tireless dedication of Pinole Valley players, coaches, parents, students, and educators. The Spartans' unwavering commitment to their craft and their remarkable teamwork represent the very best of our students, athletes, and schools.

This championship title demonstrates both the talent of the Spartans football team and their discipline. They exemplified the character, steadfastness, and capability that is cultivated at Pinole Valley High School.

On behalf of the constituents of California's Eighth Congressional District, I congratulate the Pinole Valley High School Spartans football team for achieving this championship title and reassert my continued support and pride for all of our student athletes.

#### PRESIDENT BIDEN SHOULD RESIGN

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the catastrophic Chinese spy balloon spectacle clearly threatened American families from Alaska to Missouri to North Carolina and to my home community in South Carolina with Fort Jackson and the Savannah River Site.

This confirms that President Biden and Vice President HARRIS should resign.

My call for their resignation was valid in August 2021 due to the surrender and the disastrous withdrawal in Afghanistan with 13 dead, creating a safe haven for terrorists to attack American families.

It was not political in 2021 when the succeeding President, then-Speaker NANCY PELOSI, would have been a Democrat.

And it is not political now in 2023 when the succeeding President would be Speaker KEVIN MCCARTHY, who is a Republican.

It is irrelevant for American families which party is in power because the first criterion of a leader should be their capability regardless of party, and sadly, Biden and Harris are failures.

Resignation now is further reinforced by their open border policies having allowed hundreds of identified terrorists

into America to commit mass murder. When the domestic attack occurs, Biden and Harris will not be able to adequately respond. Credible leadership is imperative to protect American families.

#### PATHWAYS TO THE AMERICAN DREAM

(Ms. FOXX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, the college-for-all mentality failed our country's students.

It failed students who paid or borrowed for degrees with no return on their investment.

It failed workers who lack the skills to succeed in their field.

It failed businessowners who are left with open positions they can't fill.

And it failed entire industries suffering from a widening skills gap.

That is why I cosponsored the Promoting Employment and Lifelong Learning (PELL) Act.

The PELL Act will allow students to use Pell grants for high quality, short-term education programs, creating even more pathways to the American Dream.

Instead of financing an expensive diploma, students will obtain in-demand skills so they can be successful in the workforce. This is the right path forward for postsecondary education.

#### RECOGNIZING ANNIE PALMER OF INDIANOLA

(Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Annie Palmer of Indianola who received the Grow Your Future Award from the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation.

Each year, the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation offers the Grow Your Future Award to young Iowans who work in agriculture to help grow their businesses. Last year, Annie submitted her business, H8R Acres, which raises Berkshire hogs and Navajo-Churro sheep for their meat and wool.

After several rounds of voting, Annie was selected as a finalist which involved a pitch-off to determine which award she would receive. At the end of the conference, Annie went home with \$2,500, which she plans to put toward building a new shed for lambing or farrowing.

I also thank the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation for hosting this annual competition to financially support the next generation of Iowa farmers. This competition has been a great way to encourage young farmers to get into the agricultural business and grow the farming community in Iowa.

Congratulations to Annie and the rest of the winners of this year's Grow Your Future Award. I look forward to seeing their businesses produce.

#### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, February 2, 2023.

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,  
*The Speaker, House of Representatives,*  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on February 2, 2023, at 4:50 p.m.

That the Senate passed S. 223.

That the Senate agreed to H. Con. Res. 11. Appointments:

Senate Trustee to the James Madison Memorial Fellowship foundation  
Canada-U.S. Interparliamentary Group conference during the 118th Congress

Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution

Board of Trustees of the Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation

Congressional-Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China

Canada-U.S. Interparliamentary Group conference during the 118th Congress

Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution

Washington's Farewell Address

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON,  
*Clerk.*

#### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, February 6, 2023.

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,  
*The Speaker, House of Representatives,*  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Under Clause 2(g) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I herewith designate Ms. Lisa P. Grant, Deputy Clerk; Mr. Kevin F. McCumber, Deputy Clerk; and Ms. Cheryl H. Muller, Director of Personnel, to sign any and all papers and perform all other acts for me under the name of the Clerk of the House for which they would be authorized to do by virtue of this designation, except such as are provided by statute, in case of my temporary absence or disability.

This designation shall remain in effect for the 118th Congress, or until modified by me.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON,  
*Clerk of the House.*

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 11 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1700

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. GREENE of Georgia) at 5 p.m.

#### HOOR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or votes objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

#### EASTERN BAND OF CHEROKEE HISTORIC LANDS REACQUISITION ACT

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 548) to take certain Federal lands in Tennessee into trust for the benefit of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 548

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Eastern Band of Cherokee Historic Lands Reacquisition Act".

#### SEC. 2. LAND TAKEN INTO TRUST FOR THE EASTERN BAND OF CHEROKEE INDIANS.

(a) LANDS INTO TRUST.—Subject to such rights of record as may be vested in third parties to rights-of-way or other easements or rights-of-record for roads, utilities, or other purposes, the following Federal lands managed by the Tennessee Valley Authority and located on or above the 820-foot (MSL) contour elevation in Monroe County, Tennessee, on the shores of Tellico Reservoir, are declared to be held in trust by the United States for the use and benefit of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians:

(1) SEQUOYAH MUSEUM PROPERTY.—Approximately 46.0 acres of land generally depicted as "Sequoyah Museum", "Parcel 1", and "Parcel 2" on the map titled "Eastern Band of Cherokee Historic Lands Reacquisition Map 1" and dated April 30, 2015.

(2) SUPPORT PARCEL.—Approximately 11.9 acres of land generally depicted as "Support Parcel" on the map titled "Eastern Band of Cherokee Historic Lands Reacquisition Map 2" and dated April 30, 2015.

(3) CHOTA MEMORIAL PROPERTY AND TANASI MEMORIAL PROPERTY.—Approximately 18.2 acres of land generally depicted as "Chota Memorial 1" and "Tanasi Memorial" on the

map titled "Eastern Band of Cherokee Historic Lands Reacquisition Map 3" and dated April 30, 2015, and including the Chota Memorial and all land within a circle with a radius of 86 feet measured from the center of the Chota Memorial without regard to the elevation of the land within the circle.

(b) **PROPERTY ON LANDS.**—In addition to the land taken into trust by subsection (a), the improvements on and appurtenances thereto, including memorials, are and shall remain the property of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians.

(c) **REVISED MAPS.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of a land transaction made pursuant to this section, the Tennessee Valley Authority, after consultation with the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians and the Secretary of the Interior, shall submit revised maps that depict the land taken into trust under this section, including any corrections made to the maps described in this section to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate.

(d) **CONTOUR ELEVATION CLARIFICATION.**—The contour elevations referred to in this Act are based on MSL Datum as established by the NGS Southeastern Supplementary Adjustment of 1936 (NGVD29).

(e) **CONDITIONS.**—The lands taken into trust under this section shall be subject to the conditions described in section 5.

### SEC. 3. PERMANENT EASEMENTS TAKEN INTO TRUST FOR THE EASTERN BAND OF CHEROKEE INDIANS.

(a) **PERMANENT EASEMENTS.**—The following permanent easements for land below the 820-foot (MSL) contour elevation for the following Federal lands in Monroe County, Tennessee, on the shores of Tellico Reservoir, are declared to be held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians:

(1) **CHOTA PENINSULA.**—Approximately 8.5 acres of land generally depicted as "Chota Memorial 2" on the map titled "Eastern Band of Cherokee Historic Lands Reacquisition Map 3" and dated April 30, 2015.

(2) **CHOTA-TANASI TRAIL.**—Approximately 11.4 acres of land generally depicted as "Chota-Tanasi Trail" on the map titled "Eastern Band of Cherokee Historic Lands Reacquisition Map 3" and dated April 30, 2015.

(b) **REVISED MAPS.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of a land transaction made pursuant to this section, the Tennessee Valley Authority, after consultation with the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians and the Secretary of the Interior, shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate revised maps that depict the lands subject to easements taken into trust under this section, including any corrections necessary to the maps described in this section.

(c) **CONDITIONS.**—The lands subject to easements taken into trust under this section shall be subject to the use rights and conditions described in section 5.

### SEC. 4. TRUST ADMINISTRATION AND PURPOSES.

(a) **APPLICABLE LAWS.**—Except as described in section 5, the lands subject to this Act shall be administered under the laws and regulations generally applicable to lands and interests in lands held in trust on behalf of Indian tribes.

(b) **USE OF LAND.**—Except the lands described in section 2(a)(2), the lands subject to this Act shall be used principally for memorializing and interpreting the history and culture of Indians and recreational activities, including management, operation, and conduct of programs of and for—

(1) the Sequoyah birthplace memorial and museum;

(2) the memorials to Chota and Tanasi as former capitals of the Cherokees;

(3) the memorial and place of reinterment for remains of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians and other Cherokee tribes, including those transferred to the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians and other Cherokee tribes and those human remains and cultural items transferred by the Tennessee Valley Authority to those Cherokee tribes under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.); and

(4) interpreting the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail.

(c) **USE OF SUPPORT PROPERTY.**—The land described in section 2(a)(2) shall be used principally for the support of lands subject to this Act and the programs offered by the Tribe relating to such lands and their purposes including—

(1) classrooms and conference rooms;

(2) cultural interpretation and education programs;

(3) temporary housing of guests participating in such programs or the management of the properties and programs; and

(4) headquarters offices and support space for the trust properties and programs.

(d) **LAND USE.**—The principal purposes of the use of the land described in section 3(a)—

(1) paragraph (1), shall be for a recreational trail from the general vicinity of the parking lot to the area of the Chota Memorial and beyond to the southern portion of the peninsula, including interpretive signs, benches, and other compatible improvements; and

(2) paragraph (2), shall be for a recreational trail between the Chota and Tanasi Memorials, including interpretive signs, benches, and other compatible improvements.

### SEC. 5. USE RIGHTS, CONDITIONS.

(a) **FLOODING OF LAND AND ROADS.**—The Tennessee Valley Authority may temporarily and intermittently flood the lands subject to this Act that lie below the 824-foot (MSL) contour elevation and the road access to such lands that lie below the 824-foot (MSL) contour elevation.

(b) **FACILITIES AND STRUCTURES.**—The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians may construct, own, operate, and maintain—

(1) water use facilities and nonhabitable structures, facilities, and improvements not subject to serious damage if temporarily flooded on the land adjoining the Tellico Reservoir side of the lands subject to this Act that lie between the 815-foot and 820-foot (MSL) contour elevations, but only after having received written consent from the Tennessee Valley Authority and subject to the terms of such approval; and

(2) water use facilities between the 815-foot (MSL) contour elevations on the Tellico Reservoir side of the lands subject to this Act and the adjacent waters of Tellico Reservoir and in and on such waters after having received written consent from the Tennessee Valley Authority and subject to the terms of such approval, but may not construct, own, operate, or maintain other nonhabitable structures, facilities, and improvements on such lands.

(c) **INGRESS AND EGRESS.**—The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians may use the lands subject to this Act and Tellico Reservoir for ingress and egress to and from such land and the waters of the Tellico Reservoir and to and from all structures, facilities, and improvements maintained in, on, or over such land or waters.

(d) **RIVER CONTROL AND DEVELOPMENT.**—The use rights under this section may not be exercised so as to interfere in any way with the Tennessee Valley Authority's statutory program for river control and development.

(e) **TVA AUTHORITIES.**—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect the right of the Tennessee Valley Authority to—

(1) draw down Tellico Reservoir;

(2) fluctuate the water level thereof as may be necessary for its management of the Reservoir; or

(3) permanently flood lands adjacent to lands subject to this Act that lie below the 815-foot (MSL) contour elevation.

(f) **RIGHT OF ENTRY.**—The lands subject to this Act shall be subject to a reasonable right of entry by the personnel of the Tennessee Valley Authority and agents of the Tennessee Valley Authority operating in their official capacities as necessary for purposes of carrying out the Tennessee Valley Authority's statutory program for river control and development.

(g) **ENTRY ONTO LAND.**—To the extent that the Tennessee Valley Authority's operations on the lands subject to this Act do not unreasonably interfere with the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians' maintenance of an appropriate setting for the memorialization of Cherokee history or culture on the lands and its operations on the lands, the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians shall allow the Tennessee Valley Authority to enter the lands to clear, ditch, dredge, and drain said lands and apply larvicides and chemicals thereon or to conduct bank protection work and erect structures necessary in the promotion and furtherance of public health, flood control, and navigation.

(h) **LOSS OF HYDROPOWER CAPACITY.**—All future development of the lands subject to this Act shall be subject to compensation to the Tennessee Valley Authority for loss of hydropower capacity as provided in the Tennessee Valley Authority Flood Control Storage Loss Guideline, unless agreed to otherwise by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

(i) **PROTECTION FROM LIABILITY.**—The United States shall not be liable for any loss or damage resulting from—

(1) the temporary and intermittent flooding of lands subject to this Act;

(2) the permanent flooding of adjacent lands as provided in this section;

(3) wave action in Tellico Reservoir; or

(4) fluctuation of water levels for purposes of managing Tellico Reservoir.

(j) **CONTINUING RESPONSIBILITIES.**—The Tennessee Valley Authority shall—

(1) retain sole and exclusive Federal responsibility and liability to fund and implement any environmental remediation requirements that are required under applicable Federal or State law for any land or interest in land to be taken into trust under this Act, as well as the assessments under paragraph (2) to identify the type and quantity of any potential hazardous substances on the lands;

(2) prior to the acquisition in trust, carry out an assessment and notify the Secretary of the Interior and the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians whether any hazardous substances were stored on the lands and, if so, whether those substances—

(A) were stored for 1 year or more on the lands;

(B) were known to have been released on the lands; or

(C) were known to have been disposed of on the lands; and

(3) if the assessment under paragraph (2) shows that hazardous substances were stored, released, or disposed of on the lands, include in its notice under paragraph (2) to the Secretary of the Interior and the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians—

(A) the type and quantity of such hazardous substances;

(B) the time at which such storage, release, or disposal took place on the lands; and

(C) a description of any remedial actions, if any, taken on the lands.

**SEC. 6. LANDS SUBJECT TO THE ACT.**

For the purposes of this Act, the term "lands subject to this Act" means lands and interests in lands (including easements) taken into trust for the benefit of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians pursuant to or under this Act.

**SEC. 7. GAMING PROHIBITION.**

No class II or class III gaming, as defined in the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.), shall be conducted on lands subject to this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) and the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas.

**GENERAL LEAVE**

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 548, the bill now under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 548, the Eastern Band of Cherokee Historic Lands Reacquisition Act, introduced by my friend from Tennessee, Congressman FLEISCHMANN. H.R. 548 places approximately 96 acres of Tennessee Valley Authority land and permanent easements into trust along the shores of the Little Tennessee River and Tellico Reservoir in Monroe County, Tennessee, for the benefit of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians.

These areas include the Sequoyah Birthplace Museum, the Chota Memorial, the Tanasi Memorial, and land to support these properties and cultural programs.

The parcels placed into trust under the bill will primarily be used to memorialize and interpret the history of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians.

The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians is one of three federally recognized Cherokee Tribes and is the only federally recognized Tribe in North Carolina. Their ancestral homeland includes substantial parts of seven eastern States, including Tennessee.

The 57,000-acre Qualla Boundary is the name of the Cherokee Indian Reservation in North Carolina. In 1979, after the completion of the Tellico Dam by the Tennessee Valley Authority, or TVA, the Tribe approached the TVA about lands that are of historical significance to the Tribe that were impacted by the dam.

The Tribe and the TVA informally agreed to allow the Tribe to manage two easements in 1984 and 1986, including the Sequoyah Birthplace Museum.

H.R. 548 helps this cause by transferring approximately 76 acres of historically significant lands from the TVA to the U.S. Government to be held in

trust for the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians.

It also places two permanent easements over TVA property to be held in trust for the Tribe to create recreational trails between the sites.

This legislation will give the Eastern Band greater control over their historic homelands and the opportunity to memorialize the history and culture of the Cherokee people.

Gaming pursuant to the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act will be prohibited, and the bill also ensures that the TVA will be able to continue its river control and development activities to power the Tennessee Valley region.

I urge adoption of the measure, and I commend the gentleman from Tennessee for his continued work on this important legislation.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I would first like to start by thanking the chairman of the Committee on Natural Resources as well as the sponsor of the bill for bringing this bill to the floor of the House today. These bipartisan bills affecting Native American Tribes and Nations in our country are very important and very significant for the Tribes that are seeking land into trust recognition.

This bill itself is an example of how the various agencies and local entities within Tennessee worked together to come up with a compromise bill that can be supported by all. I look forward to having these bills actually get signed into law as they have passed in Congresses past.

As noted, H.R. 548 is the Eastern Band of Cherokee Historic Lands Reacquisition Act introduced by Representative FLEISCHMANN of Tennessee. We noted that it is intended to take lands and easements into trust for the use and benefit of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Nation.

As we pointed out, these include the Sequoyah Birthplace Museum, the Chota Memorial, the Tanasi Memorial, and land to support these properties and cultural programs.

We remember that the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians is one of three federally recognized Cherokee Tribes and is the only federally recognized Tribe in North Carolina.

The ability of the Tribe to take these lands into trust and then to be able to use them to preserve their cultural ties to the land is really significant.

The two bills that we are considering on the floor have significance beyond the acres themselves because they are an outgrowth of an evolving United States policy to Native American governments. The United States has moved from an era where it systematically pushed Native Americans off their ancestral lands into ever smaller territories of reservation land. We are seeing now the reverse of that as we move to take land into trust for the Eastern Band of Cherokees.

Madam Speaker, I support the bill, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. FLEISCHMANN), the sponsor of the bill.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, H.R. 548, the Eastern Band of Cherokee Historic Lands Requisition Act. I thank the chair and the distinguished ranking member both for their very kind words of support for this very important legislation.

This legislation has passed in this House before. It needs to pass tonight. It needs to go to the Senate and it needs to be on the President's desk. It has been far too long. The Eastern Band of Cherokee have been waiting and had a lot of promises made to them over the years which have been broken. This a great bill for America, and it is a great bill that we honor our wonderful Eastern Band of Cherokees.

The great State of Tennessee, my home State, gets its name from the historic Overhill Cherokee settlement called Tanasi, located in present-day Monroe County, Tennessee. Tanasi served as the capital of the Cherokee people from as early as 1721.

Unfortunately, as a result of misguided Federal policies, the Cherokee people were forcibly removed from their homes in Tennessee and the surrounding States. This tragic period in American history led to the Trail of Tears, a journey on which the United States forcibly marched 15,000 Cherokees to the Indian Territory.

My bill, the Eastern Band Cherokee Historic Lands Reacquisition Act, returns important historic sites back to the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, the Tribal Nation comprised of descendants of those Cherokees who resisted removal in the Great Smoky Mountains and escaped the Trail of Tears.

It is on these same lands where the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians have for decades honored the birthplace of Sequoyah, whose likeness we all have the opportunity to pass as we make our way from the rotunda of our Capitol to this House floor.

H.R. 548 would return 76.1 acres. I want to be clear: It is only 76.1 acres of TVA land back to the Eastern Band of Cherokees in trust and grant two permanent easements over TVA property to be held in trust for the Tribe for creating recreational trails between the sites.

The Tribe is committed to improving the educational resources of the Sequoyah Birthplace Museum and to provide a means for economic development for the local community through cultural tourism.

The Cherokee Nation has a rich history in the Third District of Tennessee, and I am grateful to be engaged in the process to safeguard their story.

Madam Speaker, I strongly urge Members of both Chambers to understand the importance of the Cherokee



Tribal land preservation and support H.R. 548 so that it may be brought to President Biden's desk in a timely manner.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for closing.

I would just like to compliment the sponsor's explanation of the benefits that this bill will bring. We have heard a little bit of the great history that lies within Tennessee and of the resilience of the Eastern Band of Cherokee as they have maintained their identity to the land and that their use of the land will further assist the members of this wonderful country of ours to learn a bit more about that history, to learn a bit more about the life that is breathed into the statues that we surround ourselves with here in the people's House.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for closing.

Again, I thank the gentleman from Tennessee for introducing this bill, and I appreciate his tireless work on it. I thank the gentlewoman from New Mexico and the minority support on this piece of bipartisan legislation.

I will say that H.R. 548 is a common-sense bill that facilitates greater control for the Eastern Band of Cherokee over their sacred and historic homelands in Tennessee. It ensures the protection of their timeless heritage, culture, and tradition, and gives them the opportunity to memorialize the history and culture of the Cherokee people.

The Tribe has worked with the Tennessee Valley Authority for more than three decades, and this legislation is long overdue.

Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. FLEISCHMANN for his leadership and fulfilling a vital constituent service. I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support to H.R. 548 the Eastern Band of Cherokee Historic Lands Reacquisition Act.

H.R. 548 aims to take certain Federal lands in Tennessee into trust for the benefit of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians.

These lands are intended to be utilized for memorialization, the interpretation of Cherokee history and culture, as well as a space for meeting for events and performing traditions.

For historically significant locations like the Chota and Tanasi, locations that once served as the Cherokee Nation's Capital, memorials are to be built.

From as early as 1721 to 1730, Tanasi functioned as the Overhill Cherokee's de facto capital.

The Cherokee historically were forced to abandon Tanasi, a historic Overhill settlement in modern-day Monroe County, Tennessee, in the 19th century in due to a rising town whose chief held more power.

Chota similarly an Overhill Cherokee towns site in Monroe County, Tennessee that developed after the loss of Tanasi.

The history of the Cherokee is one that is long and rich with history, yet many persecutions from early the USA infringes on their culture.

They are estimated to have numbered around 22,500 people in 1650 and oversaw an area of the Appalachian Mountains that now is part of Georgia, part of eastern Tennessee, and part of what is now North and South Carolina.

The desire for fertile farmland during the Southeast's rapid expansion of cotton cultivation, the finding of gold on Cherokee territory, and the racial prejudice that many white southerners had against American Indians were all factors in the removal of the Cherokees.

The tribe gave up about 4 million acres of territory between 1783 and 1819 in the hopes that this would put a halt to ongoing displacement efforts.

As authorized by the Indian Removal Act of 1830, which resulted in the creation of the Trail of Tears, the Federal Government negotiated treaties aimed at clearing Indian-occupied land for white settlers.

An estimated 4,000 of the roughly 16,000 Cherokee who were forcibly removed between 1836 and 1839 passed away during this process.

The Eastern Band of the Cherokee Indians was the name given to the Cherokee by the U.S. Government in 1868 after many decades of struggle.

The relationship between the USA and the American Indian tribes is far from perfect.

As such, offering the Cherokee this land to help rebuild the culture that the United States actively displaced is a worthy cause.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 548.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### PALA BAND OF MISSION INDIANS LAND TRANSFER ACT OF 2023

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 423) to take certain land located in San Diego County, California, into trust for the benefit of the Pala Band of Mission Indians, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 423

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Pala Band of Mission Indians Land Transfer Act of 2023".

#### SEC. 2. TRANSFER OF LAND IN TRUST FOR THE PALA BAND OF MISSION INDIANS.

##### (a) TRANSFER AND ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) TRANSFER OF LANDS INTO TRUST.—If, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Tribe transfers title to the land referred to in subsection (b) to the United States, the Secretary, not later than 180 days after such transfer, shall take

that land into trust for the benefit of the Tribe.

(2) ADMINISTRATION.—The land transferred under paragraph (1) shall be part of the Pala Indian Reservation and administered in accordance with the laws and regulations generally applicable to land held in trust by the United States for an Indian Tribe.

(b) LAND DESCRIPTION.—The land referred to in subsection (a)(1) is the approximately 721.12 acres of land located in San Diego County, California, generally depicted as "Gregory Canyon Property Boundary" on the map titled "Pala Gregory Canyon Property Boundary and Parcels".

(c) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act shall—

(1) enlarge, impair, or otherwise affect any right or claim of the Tribe to any land or interest in land that is in existence before the date of the enactment of this Act;

(2) affect any water right of the Tribe in existence before the date of the enactment of this Act; or

(3) terminate or limit any access in any way to any right-of-way or right-of-use issued, granted, or permitted before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) RESTRICTED USE OF TRANSFERRED LANDS.—The Tribe may not conduct, on the land taken into trust for the Tribe pursuant to this Act, gaming activities—

(1) as a matter of claimed inherent authority; or

(2) under any Federal law, including the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.) and regulations promulgated by the Secretary or the National Indian Gaming Commission under that Act.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this section:

(1) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) TRIBE.—The term "Tribe" means the Pala Band of Mission Indians.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) and the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 423, the bill now under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 423, the Pala Band of Mission Indians Land Transfer Act, introduced by my good friend from California, Congressman ISSA, places approximately 721 acres of land the Pala Band of Mission Indians currently owns into trust.

The Pala Band of Mission Indians are in the southern California town of Pala, with the reservation totaling approximately 12,000 acres. While the Tribal economy is largely supported by agricultural enterprises, the Tribe also operates a 86,000-square-foot Class III casino and resort.

In the early 1990s, San Diego County voters approved a plan to establish the



Gregory Canyon landfill project on a 1,700-parcel of land along State Route 76 west of the Pala Band's reservation.

□ 1715

Plans for development of the landfill ceased when the original owner of the property fell into bankruptcy in 2014.

A successor company began exploring other development opportunities and began meeting with the Tribe to sell a portion of the land to the Tribe for cultural preservation as it contains cultural sites and components meaningful to the Pala Band.

In 2016, 721 acres were purchased by the Tribe. Pala Band Chairman Robert Smith testified to Congress that these acres were historically occupied by Native peoples and are the site of an ancestral village, rock art paintings, and ancient artifacts.

H.R. 423 does not affect any current land and water rights, nor does it impact any rights-of-way or rights-of-use that are currently permitted. The bill also prohibits any gaming pursuant to the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act on these lands.

Madam Speaker, I thank Congressman ISSA for his leadership on this issue. I support the bill, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, it is an honor to be on the floor of the people's House once again in support of this bill, as we hope to pass it out of the House. It passed in the 117th Congress, and I have great expectations that it will do so again.

H.R. 423, the Pala Band of Mission Indians Land Transfer Act, introduced by Representative ISSA from California, will direct, as noted, the transfer of approximately 721 acres of land into trust for the Pala Band of Mission Indians.

The Pala Band is located in northern San Diego County with 918 enrolled Tribal members. Members of the Pala Band belong to the Cupeno and Luiseno Tribes, who were forced together by Spanish Franciscan missionaries during the 1800s.

The Pala Band recently purchased the property that includes the remaining portion of Gregory Mountain that is not on the existing Pala Band Reservation and other sacred and culturally significant sites in Gregory Canyon.

The land was purchased to protect and preserve Gregory Mountain, Medicine Rock, and other sites considered sacred by Luiseno Tribes.

Taking land into trust is an integral part of the government-to-government relationship between the United States and Tribal governments. By maintaining Tribal lands, Tribal governments can protect and preserve their ancestral homelands or sacred sites considered culturally significant.

This bill takes those 721 acres into trust for the benefit of the Pala Band

to ensure that the sacred sites and cultural history located on those lands will be honored and appropriately safeguarded. As noted, it also stipulates that current land and water rights are not affected by its enactment, nor is there any effect on any rights-of-way or rights-of-use as currently permitted.

Madam Speaker, I would point out that the two bills we are considering on the floor today have significance beyond the acreage that is being transferred. As noted earlier, the United States has moved from an era when it systematically pushed Native Americans off their ancestral lands through treaties that were broken, as we heard about in the bill we considered earlier, into ever-smaller territories of reservation land.

There was an effort to try to destroy Tribal culture and "kill the Indian to save the man." It has taken far too long, but Congress has finally recognized that Tribal nations will not and cannot be vanquished out of existence and that previous policies were pushing our indigenous nations and Tribes into extreme poverty.

The 1934 Indian Reorganization Act recognized that allowing Tribes to reacquire land and place it into trust was key to the future prosperity of Tribes and essential for them to maintain the culturally significant areas that are central to their identity, religion, and beliefs.

It has not been an easy path forward since then, but Congress has repeatedly adopted laws that also recognize and strengthen Tribal self-governance and sovereignty. Today's bills are continuity of this recognition.

Madam Speaker, I take this moment to thank Chairman WESTERMAN for bringing these two bipartisan bills to the House floor for passage in the first few weeks of our legislative business in the people's House.

I often note that the Subcommittee on Indian and Insular Affairs, previously known as the Subcommittee for Indigenous Peoples of the United States, is some of the most bipartisan work in the House. It is extremely important work that we do for millions of Native Americans, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians, who rely on Congress to act consistent with the trust responsibility we owe Tribal nations and peoples.

Congress must legislate on issues regarding criminal jurisdiction, health, and education funding, and so much more. Each Member of this body represents Native Americans, and many of us represent one or more of the 574 federally recognized Tribes. In some districts, like mine, they represent a significant portion of the population. In many districts, Tribes are major drivers of the economy.

Approximately 56 million acres of land are held in trust for Tribes and individuals, and they are proud stewards of the natural resources on those lands.

Last week, one of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle belittled this

important congressional work by calling it similar to naming post offices. Such a statement does not recognize the importance of our work in Congress on Tribal issues.

In contrast, Chairman WESTERMAN's presentation of these bills today demonstrates his commitment and leadership on Tribal issues. Once again, I thank Chairman WESTERMAN for recognizing how important our work is for Tribal nations and peoples.

Madam Speaker, I support this bill. I thank Representative ISSA for bringing it once again to Congress and the floor of the House, and I urge my colleagues to vote in favor.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA), the sponsor of the bill.

Mr. ISSA. Madam Speaker, I spoke on this a year or two ago, and not much has happened except more time has passed since this land was taken from this Tribe.

I represent 21 Tribes in my congressional district. I believe that when I come to the floor, people look and say, well, you are always representing Tribal issues. I represent the issues that became an issue when Ulysses S. Grant recognized what he had done wrong to Tribes. We began the process over 100 years ago of turning around that challenge.

As the ranking member mentioned, in 1934, we passed significant legislation. Much has happened since that time. One of the things that has happened is, here on the House floor, we talk about CBO scoring. I want to touch on that today, which I didn't do a year ago.

CBO says this has a cost. Yes, when we move land into trust, when we move it into Federal ownership, it loses property tax so there is a small cost. This is not a cost objected to by my county or any of the surrounding cities.

The Native American Tribes in my district have more than compensated the community from the revenues they earn, and they have been good stewards. This land failed to even qualify as a landfill over decades.

This is land that, to many, would be considered not usable. It has water challenges that the Tribe will be spending time and money making sure that they prevent the runoff, that they preserve.

They have antiquity on this site. They will be investing in that.

Yes, a few Members, mostly in my own party, last year failed to vote for this because they said: Well, it is an unfunded mandate. It costs a little money.

Yes, it costs money to transfer things into Federal hands because we lose a little bit of revenue, but over 100 years ago—far over that; actually, during the Spanish time—this land was taken from a people, and there was no compensation.

As we put it back, I would ask each of the Members who considered not voting for it a year ago to reconsider, to consider that every piece of every objection, other than that small one, has been taken care of.

The Tribe will be a better steward of the land than it is now. The land will be better preserved and will be used in a way that—certainly, if you can't qualify as a landfill, it is not exactly the land everybody is looking for.

The reality is the Pala Band has taken what they have earned over the years in agriculture and from their gaming concession and are putting it back into their ancestral land.

I have another Tribe that we are working on that is trying to simply get their graveyard back into trust. We will have the same challenge. They will say: But the graveyard might have an economic cost when it goes into Federal land.

Madam Speaker, I expect this bill to pass—it passed in the last Congress—but I would hope that all my colleagues would look very carefully and say not all transfers are the same. None of them are the same as naming a post office, although naming a post office after a fallen hero is not without its own merit.

Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman and ranking member. I hope that my thoughts, in addition to the kind words said by both sides, will convince us to be united this year. This is an important piece of legislation for a people who have done everything we have asked them to do and more.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his tireless advocacy on behalf of his constituents, and particularly the Pala Band in this instance. I know he has worked on this more than just this year.

Madam Speaker, I urge adoption of the bill, and I have no further requests for time. I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative ISSA for that great summary of the importance of this land to the Pala Band, and the fact that we will actually probably see some economic benefit because they know how to be good stewards of the land. They know what they are going to be doing with the land, rather than letting it sit in the condition it does now.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, H.R. 423 is commonsense legislation, just like the previous bill that we looked at. It will enable the Pala Band of Mission Indians to protect their sacred land and ensure the protection of the Tribe's timeless heritage, culture, tradition, and history.

I thank my colleague, Mr. ISSA, for his leadership and for fulfilling a vital constituent service.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 423, the Pala Band of Mission Indians Land Transfer Act of 2023, which will take certain land located in San Diego County, California into trust for the benefit of the Pala Band of Mission Indians.

H.R. 423 directs the Department of the Interior to take 721.12 acres of tribal land in San Diego County, California, into the trust in order to preserve and protect the part of the Pala Band's reservation land.

The Indian Gaming Regulatory Act and any other federal statute are both prohibited by H.R. 423 from being used to allow gambling on the land.

The Pala Band, whose reservation it adjoins, currently owns the land in fee simple.

The land is significant because it contains Chokla, a peak that is extremely holy to the Pala Band and many other tribes in Southern California.

Since at least 1903, the Pala Band, which consists of both Cupeo and Luiseo ancestors, has used Chokla as a location for prayer and fasting.

In addition, the land has the remains of an ancestral village, drawings on rocks, relics, and a variety of culturally significant flora and animals.

In an attempt to prevent the construction of a landfill at the base of Chokla in Gregory Canyon, the Pala Band bought the property in 2016.

The Pala Band aims to protect this holy area in its original state after it is placed in trust, according to the U.S. Department of the Interior.

A tribe's belief systems frequently have a physiological basis in sacred sites.

These stories serve as a link between successive generations and their predecessors, weaving them into the fabric of tribal identity and culture.

The preservation and transmission of the unique identities, traditions, and histories of Native peoples from one generation to the next depends on the protection of Native sacred places and the defense of the right to perform rites and ceremonies at these sites in secrecy and without interference.

It goes beyond just being a matter of culture or religion for sacred locations to be used and protected.

It is a recognized and safeguarded human right under international law.

According to Article 25 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People states that, "Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinctive spiritual relationship with their traditionally owned or otherwise occupied and used lands, territories, waters and coastal seas and other resources and to uphold their obligations to future generations in this regard."

It is important that we uphold the laws passed in the past to preserve Indigenous peoples' traditions and cultures.

I strongly urge all my colleagues to support H.R. 423, which enables the Pala Band tribes to secure their sacred place in order to preserve their traditions and culture for future generations.

The bill will also restrict any gaming on Pala Band's land by putting in the trust so tribes can peacefully perform and enjoy their rituals at the sacred land.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 423.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1730

## ENERGY CYBERSECURITY UNIVERSITY LEADERSHIP ACT OF 2023

Mr. LUCAS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 302) to direct the Secretary of Energy to establish a program to provide financial assistance to graduate students and postdoctoral researchers pursuing certain courses of study relating to cybersecurity and energy infrastructure, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 302

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Energy Cybersecurity University Leadership Act of 2023".

### SEC. 2. ENERGY CYBERSECURITY UNIVERSITY LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In coordination with the activities authorized under title VIII of division Z of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260), the Secretary of Energy shall support the development of a next-generation energy-specific cybersecurity workforce by—

(1) providing financial assistance, on a competitive basis, for scholarships, fellowships, and research and development projects at institutions of higher education to support graduate students and postdoctoral researchers pursuing a course of study that integrates cybersecurity competencies within disciplines associated with energy infrastructure needs;

(2) providing graduate students and postdoctoral researchers with research traineeship experiences at National Laboratories and utilities; and

(3) conducting outreach to historically Black colleges and universities, Tribal Colleges or Universities, and minority-serving institutions.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy shall submit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report on the implementation of the activities described in subsection (a).

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY.—The term "historically Black college and university" has the meaning given the term "part B institution" in section 322 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1061).

(2) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term "institution of higher education" has the meaning given such term in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)).

(3) MINORITY-SERVING INSTITUTION.—The term "minority-serving institution" means

an eligible institution under section 371(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1067q(a)).

(4) NATIONAL LABORATORY.—The term “National Laboratory” has the meaning given such term in section 2 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15801).

(5) TRIBAL COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY.—The term “Tribal College or University” has the meaning given such term in section 316(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059c(b)).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS) and the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. ROSS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LUCAS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 302, the bill now under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. LUCAS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 302, the Energy Cybersecurity University Leadership Act of 2023 led by Representative ROSS and Representative CAREY.

Cyberattacks from foreign adversaries on the U.S. energy sector present a major and constantly evolving threat to our national security, energy independence, and global competitiveness.

Multiple attacks over the past few years have shown us that whether it is our liquefied natural gas industry, our electric grid, or even our national laboratories, all critical U.S. energy assets can be attractive targets for adversarial cyber campaigns.

Troublingly, many of these cyberattacks are just preparations for future operations. As the FBI, CISA, and other security agencies have warned, the CCP is using smaller attacks now to provide inroads so they can inflict major damage to our energy infrastructure in the future.

The threats to our energy cybersecurity have only increased recently due to several factors such as the war in Ukraine, increased aggression from the CCP, and the development of new energy technologies and grid modernization practices.

To protect our energy sector, we need to take a whole-of-government approach, and the Department of Energy plays a central role in planning for and countering these attacks.

H.R. 302 is one way to support the DOE's energy cybersecurity mission. This is important, bipartisan legislation that will help address expanding vulnerabilities in our energy sector by strengthening the next generation of our energy cybersecurity workforce.

I thank my colleague, Representative ROSS, for reintroducing this timely bill

and Representative CAREY for joining her as the Republican lead of this bipartisan effort.

On the Science Committee, energy cybersecurity initiatives have long been a bipartisan priority. H.R. 302 is just the beginning of our work on this issue in the 118th Congress.

I pledge to continue working with all Members to pass legislation that will keep the U.S. energy sector safe, reliable, and competitive for years to come.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. ROSS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the Energy Cybersecurity University Leadership Act of 2023—a reintroduced version of this bill brought by myself along with Representative CAREY. The House passed this bill overwhelmingly in a bipartisan fashion during the 117th Congress.

As all Members know, the United States has witnessed an alarming rise in cybersecurity threats and attacks against our energy infrastructure.

My home State of North Carolina is no exception. In May of 2021, a disastrous cyberattack on the Colonial pipeline caused the company to halt all pipeline operations, leading to panic buying of gasoline and diesel fuels across my home State. Roughly two-thirds of North Carolina's gas stations ran out of fuel, including 70 percent of gas stations in Raleigh, the largest city in my district.

Our constituents rely on dependable energy sources for their lives and their livelihoods, and we cannot afford continued exposure to these types of attacks. The Energy Cybersecurity University Leadership Act, a bipartisan bill I co-led with Congressman CAREY—and I am pleased to do again—will help address this vulnerability.

Our bill will confront growing cyber threats against our country's critical energy infrastructure by making real investments in a strong and diverse workforce that is ready to meet the challenges we face. It will provide financial assistance to support graduate students studying the convergence of cybersecurity and energy infrastructure in addition to providing hands-on traineeship experience at our national laboratories and utilities. It will also expand the Department of Energy's outreach to HBCUs, minority-serving institutions, and Tribal colleges.

I represent much of the Research Triangle, home to institutions and universities that are propelling our Nation's innovation in cybersecurity and clean energy. From NC State to UNC-Charlotte to the west, to Shaw, St. Augustine's, and Wake Tech, this legislation will better equip our brilliant students and researchers in North Carolina and beyond to tackle the changing cybersecurity landscape.

I thank Ranking Member LOFGREN and Chairman LUCAS for their leader-

ship in bringing forth this bill not just this session but the session before.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 302, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LUCAS. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CAREY).

Mr. CAREY. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 302, the Energy Cybersecurity University Leadership Act of 2023.

Reliable energy infrastructure is critical to our national security and our economic well-being. With the rising number of threats and attacks on our energy grid, this bipartisan, commonsense legislation will help our country avoid large-scale power outages due to cyberattacks on our critical infrastructure.

The Energy Cybersecurity University Leadership Act directs the Secretary of Energy to provide financial assistance to graduate students and postdoctoral researchers studying the convergence of cybersecurity and energy infrastructure.

This financial assistance in the form of fellowships, scholarships, and research and development projects will prepare the next generation to address the cyberattacks on our energy infrastructure that our Nation will inevitably face.

These graduate students and postdoctoral researchers will have the opportunity to study and train at our national laboratories, giving them the proper experience and tools to be successful in protecting our energy grid as they enter the workforce.

With the war in Europe, the rising threat of China, and the record-high energy prices over the last couple of years, it is more important than ever to invest in the protection of energy infrastructure, and this legislation is a step in the right direction.

I thank Congresswoman ROSS for her work on this important legislation as well as Chairman LUCAS and Ranking Member LOFGREN for bringing the bill to the floor for consideration.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on this important bill.

Mr. LUCAS. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. ROSS. Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, again, I thank Chairman LUCAS for his leadership and my colleague, Congressman CAREY, for his support of this. We have worked very closely together, again in the last Congress and early in this Congress, on this priority issue. This is a commonsense, bipartisan bill that will address critical vulnerabilities in our national energy infrastructure.

We need a strong workforce that is ready to protect our existing energy infrastructure and build a safe, resilient energy infrastructure of the future.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LUCAS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, there has never been a more critical issue than to ensure the cybersecurity of our Nation's energy sector. H.R. 302 will help develop the most important long-term weapon we have in our arsenal against cyberattacks: a highly skilled and informed American workforce.

It is bipartisan, forward-looking legislation, which is why it passed the House on suspension last year.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, once again, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 302, "To Direct the Secretary of Energy to Establish a Program to Provide Financial Assistance to Graduate Students and Postdoctoral Researchers Pursuing Certain Courses of Study Relating to Cybersecurity and Energy Infrastructure, and for Other Purposes."

H.R. 302 is an important contribution to and necessary investment in future generations of scientists and researchers, critical for our new age of digitization and increased security threats nationally and internationally.

This effort will support the fundamental development of a robust and resilient cybersecurity workforce to help address the unique challenges of recruiting and retaining cybersecurity professionals for careers serving in local, state, federal or tribal governments.

As such, this bill is vital for the state of our future economies, safety, and sovereignty as a nation.

Specifically, H.R. 302 will put forth the necessary funding through the Secretary of Energy to strategically investment in our students pursuing advanced studies in the fields of cybersecurity and energy infrastructure.

For years, government officials and industry executives have run elaborate simulations of a targeted cyberattack on the power grid or gas pipelines in the United States, imagining how the country would respond.

However, on May 6, 2021, we were attacked through a ransomware attack by a criminal extortion ring that caused long lines of nervous motorists at gas stations—stemming not from a government response but from a unilateral decision by Colonial Pipeline, which controls nearly half the gasoline, jet fuel and diesel flowing along the East Coast, to turn off the spigot.

The lessons are clear and demonstrate how far the government and private industry must go in preventing and dealing with cyberattacks and in creating rapid backup systems for when critical infrastructure goes down.

Furthermore, Russian hackers have been probing Texas' energy infrastructure for weak points in digital systems that would allow them to steal sensitive information or disrupt operations, according to interviews with energy companies, state officials and cybersecurity experts.

We must invest in our educational institutions and our student's ability to hone the necessary skills to not only work in the digital age but to become the cybersecurity leaders of the future.

Texas is already deemed to be the hub of science and technology innovation and the center of cybersecurity development.

This bill will further support and uplift the potential of Texas and other states to not only prepare students for cybersecurity careers but also to raise awareness and protect against cyberthreats across our nation.

Additionally, in supporting our economy this investment recognizes the incredible value and revenue streams afforded through the cybersecurity market.

This market is projected to reach \$64.86 billion this year alone, according to data provider Statista. And by 2027, that number is expected to climb to \$116.3 billion.

In line with that projected revenue growth, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics forecasts the number of information security analysts in the U.S. will rise 35 percent between 2021 and 2031. And the bureau lists the median pay for an information security analyst as \$102,600 per year.

We must continue to invest in the future of our cybersecurity education and careers to support and uphold our future economies, safety, and sovereignty as a nation.

Simply stated, this bill is smart policy moving us in that right direction, and its passage will certainly help to keep our Nation strong and competitive.

I urge all my colleagues to join me in voting in favor of H.R. 302.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 302, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. LUCAS. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

## RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 40 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

## AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WITTMAN) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

The motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 302; and

Agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, if ordered.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the remaining electronic vote will be conducted as a 5-minute vote.

## ENERGY CYBERSECURITY UNIVERSITY LEADERSHIP ACT OF 2023

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 302) to direct the Secretary of Energy to establish a program to provide financial assistance to graduate students and postdoctoral researchers pursuing certain courses of study relating to cybersecurity and energy infrastructure, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 357, nays 56, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 107]

YEAS—357

Adams	Cherfilus-	Fleischmann
Aguilar	McCormick	Fletcher
Allen	Chu	Flood
Allred	Cicilline	Foster
Amodei	Ciscomani	Foushee
Armstrong	Clark (MA)	Frankel, Lois
Auchincloss	Clarke (NY)	Franklin, C.
Babin	Cleaver	Scott
Bacon	Clyburn	Frost
Baird	Cohen	Gallagher
Balderson	Cole	Gallego
Balint	Comer	Garamendi
Banks	Connolly	Garbarino
Barr	Correa	Garcia (TX)
Barragán	Costa	Garcia, Mike
Bean (FL)	Courtney	Garcia, Robert
Beatty	Craig	Gimenez
Bentz	Crenshaw	Golden (ME)
Bera	Crockett	Goldman (NY)
Bergman	Crow	Gomez
Beyer	Cuellar	Gonzales, Tony
Bice	Curtis	Gonzalez,
Bilirakis	D'Esposito	Vicente
Bishop (GA)	Davids (KS)	Gottheimer
Blumenauer	Davis (IL)	Granger
Blunt	Davis (NC)	Graves (LA)
Bonamici	De La Cruz	Graves (MO)
Bost	Dean (PA)	Green (TN)
Bowman	DeGette	Greene (GA)
Boyle (PA)	DeLauro	Griffith
Brown	DelBene	Guest
Brownley	Deluzio	Guthrie
Buchanan	DeSaulnier	Harder (CA)
Budzinski	Diaz-Balart	Harshbarger
Burgess	Dingell	Hayes
Bush	Doggett	Hern
Calvert	Duarte	Higgins (LA)
Caraveo	Dunn (FL)	Higgins (NY)
Carbajal	Edwards	Hill
Cárdenas	Ellzey	Himes
Carey	Emmer	Hinson
Carl	Escobar	Horsford
Carson	Eshoo	Houchin
Carter (LA)	Españillat	Houlahan
Carter (TX)	Evans	Hoyer
Cartwright	Ezell	Hoyle (OR)
Casar	Fallon	Hudson
Case	Feenstra	Huffman
Casten	Ferguson	Huizenga
Castor (FL)	Finstad	Issa
Castro (TX)	Fischbach	Ivey
Chavez-DeRemer	Fitzgerald	Jackson (IL)
	Fitzpatrick	Jackson (NC)

Jackson (TX)	Mooney	Sherman
Jackson Lee	Moore (AL)	Sherrill
Jacobs	Moore (UT)	Simpson
James	Moore (WI)	Slotkin
Jayapal	Morelle	Moran
Jeffries	Moskowitz	Smith (MO)
Johnson (GA)	Moulton	Smith (NE)
Johnson (OH)	Mrvan	Smith (NJ)
Johnson (SD)	Mullin	Smith (WA)
Joyce (OH)	Murphy	Smucker
Kamlager-Dove	Nadler	Sorensen
Kaptur	Napolitano	Soto
Kean (NJ)	Neal	Spanberger
Keating	Neguse	Stansbury
Kelly (IL)	Newhouse	Stanton
Kelly (PA)	Nickel	Stauber
Kiggans (VA)	Norcross	Steel
Kildee	Nunn (IA)	Stefanik
Kiley	Oberholte	Steil
Kim (CA)	Ocasio-Cortez	Stevens
Kim (NJ)	Omar	Stewart
Krishnamoorthi	Owens	Strickland
Kuster	Pallone	Strong
Kustoff	Panetta	Swalwell
LaHood	Pappas	Sykes
LaLota	Pascarell	Takano
LaMalfa	Payne	Tenney
Lamborn	Pelosi	Thanedar
Landsman	Peltola	Thompson (CA)
Langworthy	Pence	Thompson (MS)
Larsen (WA)	Perez	Thompson (PA)
Latta	Peters	Timmons
LaTurner	Petterson	Titus
Lawler	Pfluger	Tlaib
Lee (CA)	Phillips	Tokuda
Lee (FL)	Pingree	Tonko
Lee (NV)	Pocan	Torres (CA)
Lee (PA)	Porter	Torres (NY)
Leger Fernandez	Pressley	Trahan
Lesko	Ramirez	Trone
Letlow	Reschenthaler	Turner
Levin	Rodgers (WA)	Underwood
Lieu	Rogers (AL)	Valadao
Lofgren	Rogers (KY)	Vargas
Lucas	Rose	Vasquez
Luetkemeyer	Ross	Veasey
Lynch	Rouzer	Velázquez
Mace	Ruiz	Wagner
Magaziner	Ruppersberger	Walberg
Malliotakis	Rutherford	Waltz
Manning	Ryan	Wasserman
Matsui	Salazar	Schultz
McBath	Salinas	Waters
McClain	Sánchez	Watson Coleman
McCollum	Sarbanes	Weber (TX)
McGarvey	Scalise	Webster (FL)
McGovern	Scanlon	Wenstrup
McHenry	Schakowsky	Westerman
Meeks	Schiff	Wexton
Menendez	Schneider	Wild
Meng	Scholten	Williams (GA)
Meuser	Schrier	Williams (NY)
Miller (OH)	Scott (VA)	Wilson (FL)
Miller (WV)	Scott, Austin	Wilson (SC)
Miller-Meeks	Scott, David	Wittman
Mills	Sessions	Womack
Molinaro	Sewell	Yakym
Moolenaar		Zinke

## NAYS—56

Alford	Foxx	Mast
Biggs	Fry	McClintock
Bishop (NC)	Fulcher	McCormick
Boebert	Gaetz	Miller (IL)
Brecheen	Good (VA)	Norman
Buck	Gooden (TX)	Ogles
Burchett	Gosar	Palmer
Burlison	Grothman	Perry
Cammack	Hageman	Posey
Cline	Harris	Rosendale
Cloud	Johnson (LA)	Roy
Clyde	Jordan	Santos
Collins	Joyce (PA)	Schweikert
Crane	Kelly (MS)	Self
Crawford	Loudermilk	Tiffany
Davidson	Luttrell	Luna
Donalds	Mann	Van Drew
Duncan	Massie	Van Dwyne
Estes		Van Orden

## NOT VOTING—20

Aderholt	Grijalva	Nehls
Arrington	Hunt	Quigley
Bucshon	Khanna	Raskin
Carter (GA)	Kilmer	Spartz
DesJarlais	Larson (CT)	Steube
Garcia (IL)	McCauley	Williams (TX)
Green, Al (TX)	Mfume	

□ 1851

Messrs. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, POSEY, DUNCAN, JOHNSON of Louisiana, GOODEN of Texas, Ms. VAN DUYNE, Messrs. GROTHMAN, KELLY of Mississippi, FRY, and COLLINS changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mrs. RAMIREZ changed her vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: “A bill to direct the Secretary of Energy to provide financial assistance to graduate students and postdoctoral researchers pursuing certain courses of study relating to cybersecurity and energy infrastructure, and for other purposes.”

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 107.

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Speaker, I missed a vote today. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 107.

Mr. McCAUL. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 107.

Stated against:

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 107, I mistakenly voted “yea” when I intended to vote “nay.”

## THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the Speaker’s approval of the Journal, which the Chair will put de novo.

The question is on the Speaker’s approval of the Journal.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

HONORING YORKTOWN POLICE  
CAPTAIN KENNETH SGROI

(Mr. LAWLER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to recognize a fallen hero from New York’s 17th District, Yorktown Police Captain Kenneth Sgroi. Captain Sgroi passed away suddenly on January 2 after fighting a brief illness.

He was a model police officer and a humble family man. He graduated from the police academy in 2007, serving as a deputy sheriff in Dutchess County. He then served as a member of the Yorktown Police Department with dignity, honor, and a compelling sense of duty for almost 13 years.

His loss has been a profound one felt by the Yorktown community, his fellow officers, and his family.

The town of Yorktown recently renamed their police department after him in honor of his service and sacrifice on behalf of the people of Yorktown.

Captain Sgroi is survived by his wife, Anne, a classmate of mine at Manhattan College, and two young children. My prayers are with them as they grieve his loss, and my office stands ready to assist them in any way we can.

□ 1900

CELEBRATING SCHNEIDER  
HARDWARE’S CENTENNIAL

(Mr. PAYNE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, first, I would like to acknowledge my new friends from North Carolina.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to praise a great small business in my district. Schneider Hardware in West Orange, New Jersey, celebrates its 100th anniversary this year.

It is one of the last full-service, independent hardware stores in the State of New Jersey. It is located right in downtown West Orange in my district.

Schneider Hardware is the oldest business still in operation in Essex County. It specializes in helping owners repair their older homes that populate my district.

It was started by Isadore Schneider in 1923. Today, Isadore’s grandsons, Roger and Gerald, are the third generation to run the store. They help residents with everything from plumbing issues to repairing lawnmowers.

Congratulations again to Schneider Hardware. It is a shining example of the importance of small businesses to local communities.

## HONORING COACH MARK RICHT

(Mr. CARTER of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the legendary college football coach Mark Richt for his induction into the College Football Hall of Fame.

Mark Richt coached the Bulldogs for 15 seasons and amassed a 145–51 record. He went on to win two SEC championships and multiple division titles. His lengthy tenure saw numerous iconic moments in Georgia football history.

After leaving the University of Georgia, Rick became the head coach of the Miami Hurricanes. He coached there for three seasons, which included an Orange Bowl appearance.

Mark Richt has been known for his off-the-field work just as much as for his on-the-field work. He has partnered with numerous nonprofit organizations throughout the years.

In 2021, Coach Richt revealed that he had been diagnosed with Parkinson’s

disease. He has faced that challenge as he has with all in his life, with courage and a deep-abiding faith in our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

Congratulations to Coach Richt for his storybook career. He has forever changed the lives of many young men, UGA athletics, and college football.

#### MEMORIAL FOR JUDY HANDLER

(Mr. VARGAS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VARGAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Judy Handler.

Judy was born in Romania in 1935. After an upbringing fractured by World War II, Judy and her family fled the postwar communist regime, escaping through Europe to Israel. Judy's arduous childhood taught her the power of human compassion, something her family says saved her life more than once.

Judy then came to the United States and quickly found the love of her life, Dr. Jerry Handler. The couple married and moved to California, where they spent 65 years making San Diego their home.

The thing that Judy was most proud of was the loving family she built with her husband. Having extended her heart so fully to her family and community, it is no wonder that Judy is deeply missed.

Mr. Speaker, I send my condolences to Jerry and the family, and I honor her courage, curiosity, and compassion. May her memory be a blessing.

#### HAITI IS DESCENDING INTO CHAOS

(Mr. BURCHETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, Haiti is descending into chaos. These folks just lost their democratically elected government, and the violent gangs, which were already running rampant in the country, have basically taken over the country.

Mr. Speaker, this is one of the poorest countries in the world. Its people are starved, scared, and terrorized. Why are world leaders not paying more attention? Where is the United Nations? They are not doing anything. They are not sending any peacekeepers.

We have sent close to \$100 billion to Ukraine since Russia invaded. Of course, I support Ukraine's fight for freedom. I don't support sending them all our money. We shouldn't be its primary sponsor. We shouldn't be hypocritical in how we help countries around the world.

What are we going to do if China invades our allies in Taiwan? Do we have a plan? Heck, no, we don't have a plan.

We need to be smarter with where we send our money and aid. We need a con-

sistent plan that puts Americans' interests first and addresses foreign conflict.

#### FOSTERING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(Ms. KAPTUR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to recognize the young people from North Carolina who have joined us and to introduce the Restoring Communities Left Behind Act.

During my years as a city planner before coming to Congress, I witnessed firsthand that fostering economic development in our communities requires strong local leadership. The involvement of neighborhood champions who know their neighborhoods block by block is essential.

This legislation would direct \$5 billion toward programs for homeowner rehabilitation assistance, weatherization, improved accessibility for seniors and people with disabilities, refinancing, and property tax relief.

It will help restore quality housing, including in the rural communities and the cities that I represent, such as Toledo, Sandusky, and Defiance. These locations have suffered from decades of job losses, outsourcing, recessions, and chronic underinvestment.

Congress must serve as the partner to our on-the-ground organizations. Local leaders know what resources are needed and where and how best to deploy them to revive their neighborhoods. That is why the Restoring Communities Left Behind Act promotes local control and capacity building for economic development.

These investments will repair homes, stimulate economic growth, and revitalize communities at a time when our Nation needs affordable housing.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support the Restoring Communities Left Behind Act.

#### CHINESE SPY BALLOON SITUATION

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, I was home over the weekend and saw a lot of folks in the district, and they are baffled by the handling of this Chinese spy balloon situation.

Regular folks are wondering: Why in the world was this thing handled or not handled the way it was? Why was it allowed to travel across the entire North American Continent, through the NORAD system, from Alaska through Canada down through our Midwestern States, and finally exiting at Carolina?

Why wasn't another way found to bring the balloon down slowly, maybe just a couple of bullet holes in the balloon itself instead of allegedly a million-dollar missile hitting the spy

array so there is not going to be any evidence as it got dumped into the ocean?

There are a lot of questions to be answered about this, and we are not getting very good answers out of the military or out of the White House.

Tomorrow night, the President is going to be standing about 10 feet away from this spot right here, and I hope he has some really good answers on what our air defense system looks like in this country. How much spying is allowed to go on by balloon, for crying out loud?

We know the satellites that are up there and stuff, but this is a breach of the trust of our country, and we are looking foolish around the world by allowing this to happen.

#### MENTAL HEALTH MONDAY

(Ms. SALINAS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SALINAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize my first Mental Health Monday.

There are 731,000 adults in Oregon who have a mental health condition. These 731,000 of our friends, neighbors, colleagues, and family members are struggling, and we in Congress have an obligation to find solutions to their struggles.

That is why I am dedicating my Mondays to mental health. For too long, we have allowed stigma to shame people into silence, and that silence has cost lives. It is my hope that, by raising awareness, we can make strides in care, treatment, and recovery for those struggling with their mental health.

Today is also the first Monday of Black History Month, so I would be remiss not to acknowledge the troubling disparity in mental health care for the Black community. Lack of access to culturally responsive care makes treatment inaccessible to too many Black and Brown individuals. Congress must work to bridge that gap.

Mr. Speaker, I hope you will join me for future Mental Health Mondays as we work to break new ground on this very important issue.

#### RECRUITING A NEW CYBERSECURITY WORKFORCE

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, the Chinese spy balloon may not have been the first, and it may not be the last.

It is interesting how the Chinese can characterize an outright spy balloon of some sort, suggest it is only trying to find out the weather, whether we have sunny days or not.

I rise to support H.R. 302 that provided for establishment of a program to provide financial assistance to graduate students and postdoctoral researchers pursuing certain courses of



study related to cybersecurity and energy infrastructure, and other purposes.

I am on the Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation Subcommittee, and I cannot tell you how important it is to develop a modern, 21st century workforce and to develop the investment to give us the future generations of scientists and researchers critical for our new age of digitalization and increased security threats nationally and internationally.

This is not going to be the end. It is simply the beginning. It is important for us, as Americans, to have that workforce that is entrenched in cybersecurity protecting Americans' national security.

It is important to recruit these young people, and I look forward to participating with all universities in Houston on recruiting a new cybersecurity workforce.

#### DEATH OF TYRE NICHOLS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. D'ESPOSITO). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. IVEY) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

##### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. IVEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include any extraneous material on the subject of this Special Order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mr. IVEY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor I rise today to coanchor this CBC Special Order hour with Chairman HORSFORD, the chairman of the CBC, and Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE of California.

For the next 60 minutes, we have a chance to speak directly to the American people on issues of great importance to the Congressional Black Caucus, Congress, the constituents we represent, and all Americans.

Today, we will be speaking on the death of Tyre Nichols.

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Mr. Speaker, I rise today—after the horrifying murder of yet another young, Black man at the hands of police—outraged because nothing has worked.

"They need more police training," we said.

But so-called elite squads like SCORPION already require extra training over and above the basics.

"They need more diversity," we said.

But every single one of the five officers we saw mercilessly beat an unarmed and compliant Tyre Nichols was Black, just like him.

"They need more accountability," we said.

But even the advent of body cameras hasn't stopped officers from pum-

eling our sons—and sometimes our daughters—to death over mere traffic infractions.

Just throw in a few shouts of: "Stop resisting" to try and fool our eyes from believing what we are clearly seeing.

We tried all those things—more training, more diversity, and more accountability—and yet Tyre Nichols is dead. He was dragged out of his car and attacked by a swarm of men twice his size, exhausting themselves and then coming back to beat him again.

Reforming these so-called elite squads is not enough. It is time to end them altogether.

These units often attract and recruit young, aggressive officers drawn to the prospect of less supervision. They slap an intimidating name on the team, like SCORPION or STRESS or CRASH—which in the nineties stood for Community Resources Against Street Hoodlums—because these units aren't about forging bonds with the communities they serve. They are about instilling fear.

They descend on low-income, usually minority neighborhoods looking to make pretextual stops in search of drugs or guns. That is not a secret. It is a tactic sanctioned by the Supreme Court itself. An officer can stop anyone for whatever reason he wants. He doesn't even need to know which law he suspects you of breaking, Mr. Speaker, so long as he can develop a reason after the fact—reasons that are often minor, trivial, and unrelated. Things like a busted taillight or partially obscured traffic tag are sufficient for these stops.

This is formal policy in police departments across the country. For example, the New York City Police Department admittedly trained its officers to "stop and question first, develop reasonable suspicion later."

What results is a constant state of alert. Black and Brown males worry about being pulled over for a minor traffic stop that can spiral out of control. Police officers worry because they are understandably taught that there is nothing more dangerous than to walk up to a stranger's driver-side window at night. Both sides of the confrontation are on edge.

And for what?

So that an officer can peek inside the car for contraband and ask for so-called consent to search the car, despite many drivers feeling like they can't say no.

These pretextual traffic stops aren't bearing much fruit. A study found that stop-and-frisk searches in New York City produced drugs or guns in less than 2 percent of the cases. What it does is breed contempt between the police and the people they are sworn to protect. African Americans are five times more likely to have their vehicles searched, and a Black man has to hit the age of 50 before his chance of being pulled over lowers to that of a young White man.

As the father of five Black sons, I am all too familiar with the talk parents

are duty bound to give their Black and Brown children about how to deescalate interactions with the police.

As a former prosecutor, I saw firsthand how communities can be ravaged by fear in the face of violent crime and threats to public safety. Those communities should not also be afraid of the men and women in uniform whose job it is to defend them. Police can't investigate crime if victims and witnesses don't trust them enough to come forward. These squads running roughshod on our streets are contributing to a breakdown in that trust. It isn't leading to better results, but it is contributing to the unjustified killing of our kids.

Memphis Police Chief Cerelyn Davis did the right thing by shutting down the SCORPION unit. But we must not wait until the next murder of an innocent man gets national attention before we shut down these roving elite squads across the country.

Professor Christy E. Lopez, the co-chair of the D.C. Police Reform Commission, made the case brilliantly in a recent Washington Post editorial titled: "Cities should get rid of their toxic crime-suppression units."

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD this article by Christy E. Lopez.

[From the Washington Post, Jan. 31, 2023]

#### CITIES SHOULD GET RID OF THEIR TOXIC CRIME-SUPPRESSION UNITS

(By Christy E. Lopez)

Last week, after five Memphis police officers were charged with murdering their son, Tyre Nichols's family called for the dissolution of Scorpion, the specialized policing unit to which those officers were assigned. On Saturday, Memphis made the right decision and announced it would shut the unit down.

Now, other cities should follow Memphis's lead and disband their own analogous—and outdated—units.

In my decades investigating law enforcement agencies, and studying what makes them prone to causing unnecessary harm, I have consistently found that units such as Scorpion are a key factor. And they are not unusual. Most mid-size to large cities have a unit—or several—akin to Scorpion, focused on areas considered to be crime "hot spots" or on a particular task such as seizing drugs or guns.

These teams have various names orbiting around buzzwords like "crime suppression" or "violence reduction." In the communities they police, they're often just called "jump outs." Regardless of the name, they are all under official direction—pressure, even—to aggressively police areas deemed high-crime, nearly always majority Black or Latino, often using traffic and pedestrian stops as an excuse to search people and their belongings in the hopes of finding guns or other contraband.

It's possible that Scorpion was a particularly bad specimen of this family of aggressive policing units: As one police chief noted, the name "speaks volumes about the mission of the unit and the mentality of the officers." That "Scorpion" was an acronym for "Street Crimes Operation to Restore Peace in Our Neighborhoods" is a mockery of genuine concern for community well-being.

But this tolerance for inflicting community pain in the name of community protection is a thread that runs through these teams going back decades. In the 1990s, the



Los Angeles Police Department's "special investigations section" was an "elite" unit known both for the extraordinary number of people it killed in shootouts and for its practice of allowing community members to be victimized so it could make better arrests. During a Justice Department investigation of the New Orleans Police Department in 2010, a police official told investigators that the community viewed street crime "task forces" as "jump out boys, dirty cops, the ones who are going to be brutal." These task forces finally were ended in 2020 after the federal monitor showed they operated with little supervision, made stops with "questionable legal basis," didn't document their work and endangered citizens.

An investigation of the Baltimore Police Department's notoriously corrupt and violent Gun Trace Task Force (GTTF) found that although created in 2007, its abusive tactics had roots dating back to at least 1999. Yet the GTTF was not disbanded until eight of its officers were indicted in 2017.

In Washington, the D.C. Police Reform Commission (which I co-chaired) recommended in 2021 that the Metropolitan Police Department suspend its crime-suppression teams and gun recovery unit until it could provide data showing its effectiveness. The department has not done so, although late last year, it suspended one crime-suppression team after seven of its officers were put under investigation. A month ago, a former officer from another team was convicted of second-degree murder for a 2020 car chase that killed Karon Hylton-Brown (another unit officer was found guilty of obstructing justice).

These units can't be fixed. Their problems go beyond issues with selection, training or supervision. The premise on which they are based ensures they will fail communities. Everything we know teaches us that, to be effective, policing must center community well-being and fair treatment. But these units are focused on stats: arrests made, guns and drugs recovered, even overtime hours worked. This incentivizes policing that takes full advantage (and then some) of the broad discretion under law—including pretext stops and discretion to jail that is broader than a judge's—to detain and search people based on little more than a hunch, a profile or where they live. It's an approach that has been shown time and again to be inefficient, alienating and confrontation-provoking, even as its impact on crime is uncertain.

I have talked with many police officers who are ambivalent about—or even resentful of—these units, which generally do not respond to calls for service. This leaves regular patrol officers to pick up the slack—and often, the pieces of community relationship broken by interactions with the specialized units. These patrol officers live the mixed messages given by police and city leadership: They are sternly admonished to build trust and take action only where public safety requires, even as they see leadership encouraging (and promoting) members of crime-suppression teams. They watch as the relationships they built with community members go unnoticed and the latest gun and drug bust earns a commendation. Heavily policed communities will tell you exactly how this contradiction plays out: "The police are everywhere," I often have been told, "until you need them."

Suppression units also become petri dishes for cultures of impunity. As long as they "produce," making arrests and bringing in contraband, chiefs can ward off unrealistic expectations that policing solve social problems. But facilitating this kind of "production" has always, in my experience, gone hand-in-hand with indulging lax adherence

to law and policy, discounting or glossing over misconduct complaints and generous overtime approval.

These units reflect and reinforce the worst aspects of warrior policing. The cost-benefit analysis makes no sense once you recognize that we have underestimated their harms, and the benefits they offer could be better achieved through services that respond more directly to community needs and work to reduce the root causes of crime.

Disbanding Scorpion was likely a little too little, and certainly a little too late. Other communities should not wait for an act of searing violence before rethinking this approach. It's time to recognize the harm these units cause—and put an end to them and the approach to policing they embody.

Mr. IVEY. Finally, I think the time has come to end pretextual stops completely because they are just racial profiling hiding behind legalese and little more than a subtle way to circumvent the constitutional rights of Black and Brown males.

Pretext stops allow police to stop cars even though they lack even reasonable suspicion to think that an actual crime is, has been, or is about to be committed.

They allow police to pressure drivers into a so-called consensual search so that they can avoid the need to obtain a warrant to search the car. As we have seen yet again, these pretextual stops frequently escalate into young men being killed or seriously injured not because they broke the law but because they have been targeted for aggressive police tactics that aren't directed at other communities.

So, Mr. Speaker, I urge President Biden to use his executive authority to put an end to this practice at the Federal level, and I urge State and local officials—mayors, police chiefs, and county executives—to put an end to this practice all over the country.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE).

Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I rise today to coanchor this CBC Special Order hour. It is the first of the 118th Congress and my first in this body.

We have a problem, America, a big problem. The problem is the rampant disregard for Black life at the hands of law enforcement.

For too many years now we have seen snuff videos—death at the hands of police—of our Black men and women and our Black boys and girls. These videos become dissected, the victim in death is persecuted as a way to justify excessive force, and it goes on and on and on.

The more this happens, the more desensitized we become, and as a culture, we enter into a culture of deflection: deflecting accountability, deflecting truth, and deflecting uncomfortable conversations about the value of Black life.

Why are we always looking for the perfect victim in these circumstances?

If they were perfect—if any of us were—they wouldn't be victims. They also probably wouldn't be victims if they weren't Black.

We certainly spend a lot of time victim blaming, deflecting, and not talking about the kind of public safety all of us should have and how we reimagine it in a way that makes it safe for everyone.

It is sad to say but police shootings in Black communities have become as American as baseball. In baseball, Mr. Speaker, you have something called balk. Pitchers commit balks, and the lower the balk number, the better your success.

In law enforcement we also have something called BALKS, although it means something different. B, background; A, age; L, lethal force; K, knowledge, S, seriousness of a crime. Once again, the lower the number of deaths, the higher the use of BALKS, something American, something we should be discussing.

How can we incorporate BALKS more deeply into our public safety system so that all lives can be saved?

What we are seeing with these shootings is un-American. I would also argue that it is unconstitutional because shootings like this are equivalent to summary executions. Law enforcement has become judge, jury, and executioner. Meanwhile, the 14th Amendment declares that we all have a right to due process. But these shootings have stolen due process from so many men and women in our Black communities.

These videos, once again, that we see, the images as horrific as they are, have become symbols of today and what Black America has to experience. The symbols of today become the reality of tomorrow, and the recordings of these shootings are important because they keep us honest. But they also become symbols of police brutality and police violence. We have gotten used to these symbols, and that is a problem.

This is Black History Month, but, Mr. Speaker, you would be flawed in thinking that the issue of police shootings and police violence is a Black issue, or that it is not an issue because it is not happening in your community. It is an American issue, and it must be addressed.

I think we should be talking more deeply about the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act and how we reimagine law enforcement. When law enforcement officers are trained to understand and take all of these pieces into account, we see much better outcomes of police interaction.

Once again, I would just like to share some of the symbols that are propelling us towards the values of tomorrow. George Floyd, Breonna Taylor, Philando Castile—we must carry their memories with us as we fight to address the epidemic of police violence.

We have an obligation to the family of Tyre Nichols who was beaten to death in Memphis, to the family of Takar Smith who was shot seven times by the LAPD while on his knees, to the family of Oscar Leon Sanchez cornered and shot while suffering a mental

health crisis, to the family of Anthony Lowe shot in the back multiple times by LAPD—I might add a double amputee and someone living in a wheelchair—and to the family of Keenan Anderson fated to death during a routine traffic stop.

I am honored that Dominique Hamilton, Keenan's fiancée, will join me tomorrow for the 2023 State of the Union Address. As one of the far too many people impacted by police brutality in 2023 alone, her bravery shines through.

I hope that we can all take inspiration from her and all of the families of those killed at the hands of police this year. We must do more to hold our law enforcement officers accountable and stop this epidemic of State-sanctioned murder.

Mr. IVEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, let me thank the distinguished gentleman from the great State of Maryland, Congressman IVEY, and the distinguished gentlewoman from the great State of California (Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE), for leading such an important Special Order. Let me also thank Chairman HORSFORD for immediately capturing the pain and sentiment of the American people.

When I say that, I am speaking of all the American people, Mr. Speaker, because I believe more than any part of our constitutional rights, the right to be free and safe in this Nation is one that Americans crave. For no matter whether they are in the beauty of Utah, in the richness of Mississippi, in the smart and urban life of New York, or in the beauty of the West Coast, Republican or Democrat, Independent and any other affiliation, we are concerned about safety.

The reason is because safety involves the coming and going of our family members and our children. For any of us who have ever been parents, we have always had a little trepidation when that little one leaves home for the first time to go to pre-K or kindergarten that they would be safe.

We are appalled at the unsafe conditions that we face in our schools today: Uvalde, Sandy Hook, Santa Fe, and beyond. We know that violence permeated those safe spaces.

At the same time I think, as I thank the Congressional Black Caucus for its recognition, that as it speaks here on the floor today it is embracing an American issue: public safety.

I will be looking for Republicans who are going to admit that even as we want those who protect and serve to go home to their families, we cannot deny American mothers and fathers the right to expect their young people to come home.

We can walk, if I might say, and chew gum at the same time. We can uplift the urgency of the importance of law enforcement at all levels: first responders, EMTs, and firefighters, as I do, as a member of the Fire Services

Caucus, former chair of the Crime, Terrorism and Homeland Security Subcommittee and now ranking member. We have worked in the House Judiciary Committee and worked with the Congressional Black Caucus on major legislation that deals with answering all of these concerns.

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Mr. Speaker, I would be remiss to think that there are not Republicans who will not join us in this whole idea of crafting a 21st century approach to police-community relations.

There is no one that could in any way accept the murder of a man on the streets in video, as was my constituent's brother. Philonise Floyd is here, and he will join me at the State of the Union. His brother, George Floyd, big George, who grew up in Cuneo Homes, was everybody's friend. Their mother and their family was everybody's family. They opened their doors to children who may not have a good hot meal, and they gave it to them.

However, like every American who leaves their hometown and looks for a greener space, as what he looked for in Minneapolis, Minnesota, he found a deadly end. No one could accept that. The reason, Mr. Speaker, that I know that is because the people who took to the streets nonviolently and walked shoulder to shoulder with us were from all walks of life.

Out of that was crafted a combination of Republican-supported ideas, things that were embraced in the Trump executive order, now embraced in the Biden executive order dealing with a reconstruct of police-community relationships, which would include the idea of making sure that random stops that caught Tyre Nichols in the throngs of violence, that lasted for an hour on videotape; or the tragedy of Breonna Taylor; or the tragedy of Eric Garner; or the tragedy in the early stages under color of law, Trayvon Martin, by someone who was supposed to be a civil patrol, and a young boy lost his life; or the young boy in Cleveland, Ohio, who lost his life at age 12 or 13 years old; or the cafeteria worker who lost his life; or Pam Turner, who lost her life; or Sandra Bland, who lost her life.

We can construct under the Constitution a reasonable response to traffic stops included in the early premise of legislation. We can deal with the right way to, in essence, address a human being, and chokeholds when you are not in danger basically are without place. No knocks that come to, in essence, a wrong person's home or someone entering the wrong home. All of that is reasonable to deal with in a new construct of which we hope the President of the United States will join us in a bipartisan, bicameral effort.

That would include training and accountability as well. It would include dealing with mental health concerns or violence intervention as well as the necessity of wearing body cams, which

were the element of truth and have been.

I was very proud in the small cities that I represent, Mr. Speaker, to be able to provide grant money for our cities to get body cams, small cities that don't have it. Just think if we passed legislation that allows all departments to seek body cams for truth for all that are involved.

I rise today to capture the essence of the importance of this Congressional Black Caucus Special Order because it is laying the footprints for the day tomorrow, as the President speaks to the Nation on many issues.

There is no doubt, as someone who went to the funeral of Tyre Nichols as a member of the Congressional Black Caucus, to be able to say that we can do this together.

Public safety is an American issue. It is an American families' issue. It is the issue of those who are entrusted to protect and serve. It is the issue of local government, State government. It is the issue of moms and dads. It is the issue of teenagers and young families and senior citizens. It does not leave one person untouched.

I believe that the work that was done in the last years with legislation that carried the name of George Floyd has the ability to embrace a wide perspective of diversity and new changes and inspiration and, of course, working as one would with all persons concerned and even respecting the other body.

The Congressional Black Caucus has taken up the light, and I am grateful for that leadership. I look forward that we continue to work because we are not a nation of laws and values if we do not adhere as a nation to the belief that every person deserves the dignity of their humanity and does not deserve, under the Constitution, to be denied their equal protection of the law, their due process in the workings between law and community.

I thank my very important coleaders of this Special Order. I wish them well. I know that they will be a dynamic team. I had the privilege of doing this in the last session. I can tell you, you will have a moment of joy every time you rise on this floor and are joined by the esteemed members of the Congressional Black Caucus. Each and every one of them have their own special story. We do make a difference. We can change lives, and we can change laws.

Mr. IVEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentlewoman for her powerful and extemporaneous comments. I think it is a representation of the powerful leadership she has provided over the years and will continue to provide in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD), my colleague, the chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus.

Mr. HORSFORD. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to join my colleagues of the Congressional Black Caucus on the floor tonight for what is the first Special Order hour of the 118th Congress.

I first acknowledge our chairs for Special Orders this evening, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. IVEY) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE).

This hour provides all of us as members an important opportunity to come to the floor to discuss issues vital to Black Americans. We will use that time to do just that tonight.

Mr. Speaker, tomorrow, during the State of the Union, it is my hope that President Biden will be able to put a personal touch on the story of Tyre Nichols.

The brutal beating of Tyre Nichols resulted in his death, and it is a reminder that we have a long way to go in solving systemic police violence in America. We and his parents want America to know who Tyre was. Tyre was a son. He was a father. He loved skateboarding and sunsets. He enjoyed photography. He had a purpose and a passion and a lifelong opportunity ahead of him, but that was taken.

Now, no one in our Nation should fear interacting with the police in any of our communities. Sadly, many Black and Brown people do every single day.

I want to be absolutely clear: We all want to be safe, and we want our communities to be safe. We don't want to end policing. We want to stop bad policing. All of us should agree that bad policing has no place in any community in America. That is why we need to address the public health epidemic of public safety that disproportionately affects our communities.

I want to commend our colleague, Senator TIM SCOTT, Republican from South Carolina, who issued this statement: "We have been here too many times before, and we cannot continue down this path. This man was beaten by the power of the state," by men entrusted with protecting his safety. "We must unite against this blatant disregard for human life, especially from those we trust with immense power and responsibility" for our communities.

Mr. Speaker, Democrats and some Republicans agree, this is an important issue that must be addressed. Something must change to prevent further unnecessary deaths.

In the coming weeks, my colleagues in the Congressional Black Caucus and I are engaging with leaders in our community and right here in the U.S. Capitol. We are working with the President, the Vice President, the Senate, and our House colleagues on the issue of public safety, policing, and justice, which is what we need action on now.

For every mom, dad, son, and daughter, it is imperative that we tackle this issue with legislative solutions, executive actions, and community-based results. That is how we put an end to the pattern of Black lives being taken at the hands of law enforcement, whether it is during a traffic stop, walking in a park, or sleeping in their home.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues who are here on the floor with us to-

night, and I thank Representatives IVEY and KAMLAGER-DOVE for leading on this effort of the Special Order tonight and for the work that we will continue to do in the days, weeks, and months to come.

Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE. Mr. Speaker, I thank our chair for his commitment and strength on this issue.

I yield to the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE).

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD), the chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, and of course our esteemed colleagues who are leading this Special Order, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. IVEY). This is extremely important work in terms of communicating to our constituents.

Mr. Speaker, I am standing here on this February evening feeling like this is not just Black History Month, but this is like Groundhog Day. The death of Tyre Nichols is yet another preventable death, a homicide committed by those who are hired to protect us, those who are hired to protect and serve as a mission.

This is not an issue that can be resolved through just hiring more diverse officers or merely providing more training. It really requires us to take a deep dive and look at the role that law enforcement plays in our communities, the relationship that law enforcement has with our communities, and get a better understanding of what those needs are and how those needs are not being met.

That is why the Congressional Black Caucus in both the House and the Senate have introduced the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act, because we recognize the familiar fact patterns. Although Tyre Nichols is one of the most recent incidents, it is the same fact pattern. Pretextual stuff.

We have no idea at this point why Tyre Nichols was stopped. That there is bias in these stops, bias against a man of color, excessive force, failure to exercise deescalation strategies, and of course qualified immunity, really creating no incentive for police officers to exercise good judgment and to use legal police tactics.

This problem, there are a lot of famous people who have been subjected to this police brutality. We have heard some of those names tonight, but I just want to talk about my district. I want to talk about my community in Wisconsin. We have seen this devastation firsthand.

Since 2013, 149 people in Wisconsin have been killed by violence, with nearly all of them being shot by police officers. It is a systemic issue when it comes to police departments. People who face mental health crises, traffic violations, or nonviolent offense should not be given the death penalty.

□ 1945

People who face mental health crises, traffic violations, or nonviolent of-

fenses should not be given the death penalty, those like Joel Acevedo, who was murdered by an officer; 17-year-old Alvin Cole, who was shot by police after leaving the mall; 18-year-old Ty'Rese West, who was killed after police stopped him for not having a light on his bicycle; 19-year-old Terry Williams, who was shot eight times after a traffic stop; 22-year-old Adam Trammell, who was killed in his home by police who tasered him 18 times—18 times—while he was in the shower; and 23-year-old Sylville Smith, who was shot by police even after the police saw him throw his weapon away.

How about 25-year-old Jay Anderson, Jr., who was sitting in a parked car and was shot five times in the head?

Dontre Hamilton is a person that I actually don't understand why he is dead. He would have turned 40 years old on January 20. Nine years ago, Dontre Hamilton was shot 14 times. What was his crime? He was asleep on a public Milwaukee County park bench, unarmed. One group of cops came by, did a wellness check, saw that he was fine. Another cop came by, beat him with his baton, and when Dontre disarmed him, when 140-pound Dontre Hamilton disarmed the cop, he was shot 14 times. That police officer retired with his pension and his disability benefits for having PTSD for killing Dontre Hamilton.

Guess what? Beyond those who are killed by the police, we have others who have survived their violent encounters with those entrusted with public safety, but they are, nonetheless, scarred—like Jacob Blake in Kenosha or my guest tomorrow for the State of the Union Address, NBA basketball player Sterling Brown.

Sterling Brown was an arrogant Black man, I guess, who parked in a handicapped spot about 2 o'clock in the morning to go into Walgreens to get some medication. When he came back out, the police saw his fancy car there—very consistent with his status as a high-paid individual—and asked him why he was parked at 2 a.m. in an empty parking lot in a handicapped spot. What did Sterling Brown say? Officer, just give me a ticket.

That led to him being tased and guns drawn on him. The Milwaukee, Wisconsin, taxpayers had to pay for the insult of this driving while Black in a fancy car, this uppity Negro. There was no deescalation of police.

This is why the Congressional Black Caucus will consistently come to this well, Mr. Speaker, and insist that we look at elements of the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act.

I will tell you, being Black is not a crime, and therefore, it should not be a death sentence.

Mr. IVEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for that powerful statement.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON), my colleague, the Representative from the Fourth District of Georgia.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I thank him for hosting this Special Order hour on behalf of the members of the Congressional Black Caucus under the leadership of Chairman STEVE HORSFORD.

Tonight, we are here to talk about a plague on America. It has to do with police violence toward Black people in this country. I am not talking about just White police officers but Black officers, also.

We saw it with Tyre Nichols, where a group of five so-called elite crime suppression unit officers, who travel in unmarked cars and in plainclothes, were out looking for crime. They jump out on folks. They jumped out on Tyre Nichols.

Tyre Nichols was on his way over to his mother's house for dinner, but he never made it. You all saw it on TV, where he was pulled over. The police were going at 100 miles an hour on him: Get out of the car. Get out of the car.

They had guns drawn: Get on your stomach.

He complied.

Because of the culture of policing with these crime suppression units and other units of police agencies across the country, he was frightened—I was frightened—and he ran.

He almost made it to his mother's house, but they caught up with him, and the rest you saw with your own eyes. You can believe your lying eyes about what you saw: a horrific beating.

You also could hear what was happening in the background as the officers were talking to each other, planning on how they were going to adjust their reports to all be consistent about this guy being on drugs: He must have been on this, that, and the other. He wouldn't comply. He wouldn't put his hands behind him.

Just talking to each other throughout the whole thing.

This is a part of a culture, and it is something that has to be rooted out. It is happening all over the country.

In my neck of the woods, in DeKalb County, in March 2015, Air Force veteran Anthony Hill was fatally shot.

Anthony had been to Afghanistan. His mother didn't want him to go, but he went to serve his country. When he came back, he was different. He suffered from mental illness, bipolar.

In March 2015, shortly after the situation with Michael Brown in Ferguson, Anthony Hill is out in his apartment complex running around naked as a jaybird, swinging from canopies, knocking on doors. The neighbors knew him. They called the police. They called 911. They wanted some help to come for him. Instead, a police officer showed up.

When Anthony Hill did not stop coming toward the officer, he didn't tase him. He didn't hit him with his nightstick. The officer pulled out his 9-millimeter and shot Anthony twice and killed him.

Anthony was his mother's only son, her youngest child. He killed him. He

was naked as a jaybird. Then, he said in his report that the guy came at him and hit him, and that is why he fired.

The jury found otherwise. The officer was indicted for murder, but the jury didn't convict him for murder. They convicted him for aggravated assault and for lying, filing a false statement about what happened.

It took the jury 6 days to get to the point where they could convict him of anything. He was looking at 30 years at that point, but the judge had mercy on him and gave him 20 to do 12 for taking a man's life.

That is how it goes throughout America. Everybody has sympathy. I have abundant sympathy. I love my men and women in blue, but the culture in policing has to change.

We saw why it needs to change with Tyre Nichols. My colleagues are going to speak about other examples of why it needs to change. I have given you mine.

I have taken enough of your time, but I will just leave you with this: We need to make police reform a priority. It is time to pass the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act. We did it in the House two or three times last session. It went to the Senate, and it couldn't get across the finish line. We need the Senate to abandon the filibuster rule.

Let's get some legislation passed. Let's get voting rights passed. Let's get police reform passed.

Mr. IVEY. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire how much time is remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Maryland has 18 minutes remaining.

Mr. IVEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE).

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman HORSFORD for bringing forth this Special Order hour and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. IVEY) for hosting this Special Order hour.

This Special Order hour focuses on the problem of police brutality, especially in Black and Brown communities. I welcome the opportunity to raise awareness for an issue that is so close to so many in my community.

To the family of Tyre Nichols, I once again send my heartfelt condolences for your tragic loss in the wake of the release of that horrifying footage that the world watched of, yet again, another despicable display of police brutality in this country.

Our cities and streets have been plagued for decades by this senseless and unnecessary use of force by sworn officers of the law. It has permeated facets of Black and Brown lives.

In the last 10 years alone, my State of New Jersey has been home to 109 excessive force lawsuits against officers and police departments since 2012. Because of that number, I could not give you the names that were involved in these situations—as I said, 109.

The profession of policing should not be costing States and local taxpayers

millions of dollars each year in settlements for wrongful acts caused by those entrusted to protect and serve.

I voted for the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act, which was legislation that would end racial profiling in law enforcement, ban choke holds and no-knock warrants, and establish a Federal standard for policing in and against African-American communities.

The calling card for such a bill came after thousands of Americans took to the streets in the summer of 2020 to protest the brutal murders from policing violence of George Floyd and other African Americans.

□ 2000

For too long, many Americans were considered dangerous and violent simply because of the color of their skin.

We have been witness for some time now that police officers have been allowed to violate the sanctity and privacy of African Americans while in their cars, homes, or even standing on the sidewalk.

The time is now for us to create a nationwide standard for police conduct to stop police brutality against African Americans and other minorities.

This is a day we have been waiting for in the Black community for a long time. I am hopeful that we can work together in a constructive manner with my colleagues across the aisle and get this done.

I am honored to be a part of the Congressional Black Caucus that has been a conscience and a voice for the American people and the conscience of this body as it continues to talk about righteousness in this Nation.

Mr. IVEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for those powerful comments.

Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time is remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Maryland has 12 minutes remaining.

Mr. IVEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. ADAMS).

Ms. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman HORSFORD and the coanchors for this evening, the gentleman from Maryland and the gentlewoman from California.

I do rise today to lend my testimony to the conversation about police reform, safe communities, and the value of Black lives.

The brutal beating and the death of Tyre Nichols is a reminder that we do, indeed, have a long way to go to solve the structural racism and the systemic police violence in America.

Tyre was a son. He was a father. I am a mother and a grandmother of sons and daughters. He had a passion for skateboarding and photography, a young person with purpose, potential, and his life was ahead of him.

The Congressional Black Caucus has always been the conscience of the Congress, and that is why we are pushing

for reforms to our justice system, specifically regarding the actions and the conduct of law enforcement because no one in this Nation should fear interacting with police officers in their communities, but many Black and Brown people do each and every day. Everybody wants to be safe, and we want safer communities.

Tyre Nichols should still be alive today. That is why we must address the public health epidemic of police violence that disproportionately affects our communities.

Senator TIM SCOTT, a Republican, in his quote was absolutely right:

We have got to unite against this blatant disregard, he said, for human life, especially from those who have been entrusted with immense power and responsibility for our communities.

We are keenly aware that the police are asked to handle situations sometimes that they simply aren't trained for or equipped to handle. But like many CBC members, I've been there when a police beating or shooting rocked our communities.

In my home of Charlotte, North Carolina, Keith Lamont Scott was having a mental health crisis when he was shot and killed by police, leading to the first major protest and demonstration for Black lives in our community.

That doesn't absolve the officers involved of responsibility, but what it does mean is that with better training and a different approach to policing, Keith Lamont Scott could be alive today, and he should be.

Another man, Justin Carr, lost his life during the protests. Keith Lamont Scott and Justin Carr should both still be alive today.

Something has got to change to prevent further unnecessary deaths, and that is why the CBC and I have consistently supported the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act and other necessary reforms.

Police culture needs to change, and it needs to change right now. That is why the CBC is actively engaging all relevant stakeholders with the aim of developing a legislative solution that can pass Congress and ensure meaningful police accountability reforms.

For every mom and dad and son and daughter, and for every Black person, it is imperative that we deal with this issue and form some legislative solutions and some executive actions and community-based results.

That is how we can put an end to this pattern of Black lives being taken at the hands of law enforcement.

I leave you with the words of Zianna Oliphant, who was 9 years old when she addressed the Charlotte City Council in the wake of the Keith Lamont Scott protests in 2016.

She said: "I feel like that we are treated differently than other people. I don't like how we're treated. Just because of our color. . . .

"We are Black people, and we shouldn't have to feel like this. We shouldn't have to protest because y'all

are treating us wrong. We do this because we need to and have rights.

"I was born and raised in Charlotte. I've never felt this way until now. I can't stand how we're treated. It's a shame that our fathers and mothers are killed, and we can't even see them anymore."

Mr. Speaker, 9 years old, this young lady was. The truth is clear. Children can even see it. I hope as the CBC continues its work, more of our colleagues will see the truth as well.

Mr. IVEY. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time is remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Maryland has 7½ minutes remaining.

Mr. IVEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOWMAN).

Mr. BOWMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the CBC for putting together this Special Order hour.

I just want to start out by saying this is not just a CBC issue. We need the Tri-Caucus to be involved in this issue, and we need the Tri-Caucus to be speaking out on this issue.

We also need action and courage from the Senate in terms of stopping the unnecessary killing of Black people throughout our country.

Tyre Nichols should be alive. Trayvon Martin should be alive. Breonna Taylor should be alive. Atatiana Jefferson, Freddie Gray, Laquan McDonald—they all should be alive. Michael Brown, Eric Gardner, on and on and on and on.

Police brutality in our country is a disease that needs to be cured. It is rooted in historical racism and systematic oppression in our country.

This has to stop. Federal legislation needs to be implemented to stop it.

One of the things we are asking for is simple accountability; that is all. We support law enforcement when they are doing the right thing, but when they commit a crime, they should be held accountable. They are not above the law.

What is really painful is taxpayer money pays the salary of law enforcement.

Taxpayer money pays the pensions of law enforcement.

Taxpayer money pays for the settlements when law enforcement is sued in court.

Taxpayer money pays for the lawyers.

Cities go into debt using bonds to pay settlement claims. There is a billion-dollar industry of police brutality that comes out of the pockets of taxpayers.

If we are going to reach the ideals of our democracy and our Constitution, we need to stop the unnecessary killing of Black people in our country.

I will close with this: It is not just policing; it is the overall system of mass incarceration. We incarcerate more, and there are disproportionately more Black and Brown people in our country.

Mr. IVEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK).

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today and say a special thank you to the Congressional Black Caucus, Chairman HORSFORD, and also my colleagues for having this Special Order hour.

Mr. Speaker, my heart is broken for the family of Tyre Nichols, another Black man who lost his life to senseless police overreach and violence.

The horrifying footage of his untimely death displays why the United States must pass comprehensive police reform and public safety legislation.

Tyre Nichols' murder occurred in Memphis, the city where Dr. King lost his life fighting for a dream that we still are reaching for today.

Our country must reckon with the longstanding and fraught legacy of racism and violence against Black people.

Tyre Nichols, George Floyd, Breonna Taylor, Michael Brown, Tamir Rice, and so many more Black men, women, and children should be alive today. Their deaths were preventable.

Black Americans constantly find themselves trapped in an endless cycle of grief. Mr. Speaker, 3 decades after the heinous beating of Rodney King, Black communities continue to bear the deadly consequence of a culture of policing that allows law enforcement officials to dehumanize, debase, and victimize individuals without consequences.

As a mother of two Black children, it is heartbreaking to shoulder your kids with the responsibility of a double-consciousness of how you as a parent see them, but also as the whole world sees them.

Our Black children go from being viewed as innocent to future convicts in the eyes of society and in the eyes of those who are charged with the responsibility of protecting them.

It is terrifying to not know if your child will return home after they step out that door. Mothers and fathers planning their children's funerals cannot become a standard in our great Nation. It is simply unacceptable.

In the 117th Congress, House Democrats introduced a George Floyd Justice in Policing Act, which passed the House but failed in the Senate, ultimately failing all Black families.

In a humanitarian call for action, I urge the House to pass public safety legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I end by saying their names: Tyre Nichols, George Floyd, Breonna Taylor, Michael Brown, Tamir Rice, and so many more Black women, men, and children would be alive today.

Mr. IVEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. SYKES).

Mrs. SYKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today during the first Congressional Black Caucus Special Order of the year to stand in solidarity with the families and loved ones in support of the safety and security of American citizens.

Tomorrow, during the State of the Union, I will be joined by Ms. Pamela Walker, a police accountability advocate and mother of Jayland Walker, a 25-year-old unarmed Black man from Akron, Ohio, who was fatally shot 46 times by police in June of 2022.

Jayland Walker was just 25 years old. He was a kind, quiet, and thoughtful young family man who regularly spent time with his mother, grandmother, and sister.

He was just beginning to live his life with aspirations of starting his own business or becoming a professional wrestler.

His mother described him as the son that every mother dreams of, talked about how proud she was to be his mother.

Ms. Walker is coming to the Capitol in honor of her son, demanding accountability, public safety, and change so that her son will not have died in vain or anyone else's son. No mother should ever have to go through what Ms. Walker experienced.

Despite her unimaginable grief, she has displayed unwavering strength, dignity, and perseverance.

Mr. Speaker, we must reexamine our institutions, how they operate and are governed, without the polarizing rhet-

oric that only leads to division and not solutions because the longer we are divided and legislation is not passed, the more lives hang in the balance, and public safety and security is too important to play with.

We need to create a level of trust where our law enforcement officers feel like they are a part of the community, and we must also take steps to improve police accountability.

There is still much work to be done to restore trust between the police and the communities they serve. That is why I felt it was important to have Ms. Walker join me tomorrow.

Let her presence signify that enough is enough. We, as a Nation, have reached an inflection point because too many lives have been lost.

I join my colleagues in calling for robust reexamination of our policing system, wholesale public safety policies, and bipartisan national solutions to this issue before more lives are lost.

Mr. IVEY. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of Representative KAMLAGER-DOVE and the Congressional Black Caucus, we thank the Speaker for this opportunity.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut (at the request of Mr. JEFFRIES) for today and the balance of the week on account of family medical leave.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 223. An act to amend the Controlled Substances Act to fix a technical error in the definitions; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce; in addition, to the Committee on the Judiciary for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. IVEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 13 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, February 7, 2023, at 10 a.m.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for official Foreign Travel during the fourth quarter of 2022, pursuant to Public Law 95-384, are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2022

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. Steven Palazzo .....	10/1	10/3	Spain .....		442.98		3,282.07				3,725.00
	10/3	10/5	Greece .....		633.36				67.13		700.49
Hon. Betty McCollum .....	10/10	10/12	South Korea .....		658.18		3,769.54		132.83		4,560.55
	10/12	10/15	Japan .....		973.31		8,701.79		377.46		10,052.56
Hon. Debbie Wasserman Schultz .....	10/5	10/7	Palau .....		770.00		159.14		195.50		1,124.64
	10/7	10/8	Australia .....		351.16		972.84		424.51		1,748.51
Hon. Ed Case .....	10/5	10/7	Palau .....		770.00		159.14		195.50		1,124.64
	10/7	10/8	Australia .....		351.16		972.84		424.51		1,748.51
Hon. Derek Kilmer .....	10/9	10/11	Vietnam .....		894.00		13,801.47				14,695.47
	10/11	10/13	Laos .....		424.00						424.00
	10/13	10/15	Cambodia .....		236.00						236.00
Hon. Herrera Beutler .....	10/9	10/11	Vietnam .....		681.00		13,975.07		46.26		14,702.33
	10/11	10/13	Laos .....		424.00				123.38		547.38
	10/13	10/15	Cambodia .....		487.00				159.08		646.08
	10/15	10/17	Vietnam .....		585.00				120.00		705.00
Hon. Adriano Espaillat .....	10/23	10/24	Costa Rica .....		115.00		2,243.33				2,358.33
	10/24	10/25	Panama .....		256.00						256.00
	10/26	10/27	Dominican Republic .....		380.00						380.00
Hon. Mark Pocan .....	12/9	12/12	Cuba .....		1,179.00				949.10		2,128.10
Hon. Ed Case .....	12/17	12/19	Fiji .....		594.00		10,248.35				10,842.35
Brad Allen .....	10/5	10/7	Palau .....		770.00		159.14		195.50		1,124.64
	10/7	10/8	Australia .....		351.16		972.84		424.51		1,748.51
Betsy Bina .....	10/5	10/7	Palau .....		770.00		159.14		195.50		1,124.64
	10/7	10/8	Australia .....		351.16		972.84		424.51		1,748.51
Walter Hearne .....	10/10	10/12	South Korea .....		240.00		3,769.54		132.81		4,142.35
	10/12	10/15	Japan .....		348.00		7,372.28		377.45		8,097.73
James Wise .....	10/15	10/19	Japan .....		1,191.91		11,444.18				12,636.09
	10/19	10/22	South Korea .....		987.00		1,106.16				2,093.16
Shannon McCully .....	10/15	10/19	Japan .....		1,191.92		11,444.18				12,636.10
	10/19	10/22	South Korea .....		987.00		1,106.00				2,093.16
David Bortnick .....	10/22	10/24	Kuwait .....		820.00		14,904.88		804.98		16,529.86
	10/24	10/27	Iraq .....		132.00		383.50				515.50
	10/27	10/29	Bahrain .....		753.34						753.34
Matthew Bower .....	10/22	10/24	Kuwait .....		820.00		14,189.28				15,009.28
	10/24	10/27	Iraq .....		132.00				161.15		293.15
Ariana Sarar .....	10/22	10/24	Kuwait .....		820.00		14,904.18				15,724.18
	10/24	10/27	Iraq .....		132.00		383.50				515.50
Nicholas Vance .....	10/22	10/29	Bahrain .....		753.34						753.34
	10/22	10/24	Kuwait .....		820.00		14,974.18				15,794.18
	10/24	10/27	Iraq .....		132.00		383.50				515.50
	10/27	10/29	Bahrain .....		753.34						753.34
Shannon Richter .....	10/23	10/26	Germany .....		1,517.88		4,610.53				6,128.41
	10/26	10/28	Italy .....		604.99						604.99
	10/28	10/31	Tunisia .....		415.87				175.16		591.03
Laurie Mignone .....	10/24	10/30	Ghana .....		306.00		7,255.98				7,561.98
Stephen Steigleder .....	10/24	10/30	Ghana .....		306.00		7,286.98				7,592.98
Kristin Clarkson .....	10/24	10/26	South Korea .....		658.00		7,526.78		118.00		8,302.78
	10/26	10/28	Thailand .....		452.40				67.71		520.11



REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2022—  
Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Stephanie Gadbois .....	10/24	10/26	South Korea .....		658.00		7,526.78		118.00		8,302.78
	10/26	10/28	Thailand .....		452.40				67.71		520.11
Marin Stein .....	12/9	12/12	Cuba .....		1,179.00				949.10		2,128.10
Committee total .....					31,011.86		191,092.11		7,427.35		229,531.32

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent, if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. KAY GRANGER, Jan. 30, 2023.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2022

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. Fred Upton .....	10/10	10/11	Vietnam .....		681.00		17,586.70				18,267.70
	10/11	10/12	Laos .....		424.00						424.00
	10/13	10/14	Cambodia .....		236.00						236.00
Hon. G.K. Butterfield .....	10/28	10/31	Palau .....		1,122.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				1,122.00
	10/31	11/1	Papua New Guinea .....		82.00						82.00
	11/1	11/3	Australia .....		802.00						802.00
Harry Samuels .....	10/16	10/21	Germany .....		756.00		1,246.98		667.00		2,669.98
Jessica Boyer .....	10/16	10/21	Germany .....		756.00		1,377.99				2,133.99
Meghan Mullon .....	10/16	10/19	Germany .....		756.00		1,307.98				2,063.98
Rebecca Tomilchik .....	10/16	10/19	Germany .....		756.00		1,307.98				2,063.98
Gerald Couri .....	10/16	10/19	Germany .....		756.00		1,387.88				2,143.88
Kristen Shatynski .....	10/16	10/19	Germany .....		756.00		4,040.08				4,796.08
Eric Kessler .....	10/23	10/29	Japan .....		1,972.09		13,925.38		5,555.97		21,453.44
Tyler O'Connor .....	10/23	10/29	Japan .....		1,972.08		5,408.58				7,380.66
Joseph Tuley Wright .....	10/23	10/29	Japan .....		1,972.08		13,505.38				15,477.46
Medha Surampudy .....	10/23	10/29	Japan .....		1,972.08		14,839.38				16,811.46
Peter Spencer .....	10/23	10/29	Japan .....		1,972.08		13,505.38				15,477.46
Brandon Mooney .....	10/23	10/29	Japan .....		1,972.08		5,408.58				7,380.66
Una Lee .....	10/24	10/26	Belgium .....		848.72		1,745.68		2,359.00		4,953.40
	10/26	10/30	France .....		1,964.00				6,500.00		8,464.00
Rick Van Buren .....	10/24	10/26	Belgium .....		848.72		1,780.68				2,629.40
	10/26	10/30	France .....		1,964.00						1,964.00
Stephen Holland .....	10/24	10/26	Belgium .....		848.72		1,745.68				2,594.40
	10/26	10/30	France .....		1,964.00						1,964.00
Jacquelyn Bolen .....	10/24	10/26	Belgium .....		848.72		1,745.68				2,594.40
	10/26	10/30	France .....		1,964.00						1,964.00
Clifford Young .....	10/24	10/26	Belgium .....		848.72		1,745.68				2,594.40
	10/26	10/30	France .....		1,964.00						1,964.00
Saha Khaterzai .....	10/24	10/26	Belgium .....		848.72		1,945.48				2,794.20
	10/26	10/30	France .....		1,964.00						1,964.00
Samantha Satchell .....	10/24	10/26	Belgium .....		848.72		1,945.48				2,794.20
	10/26	10/30	France .....		1,964.00						1,964.00
Alec Aramanda .....	10/24	10/26	Belgium .....		848.72		3,192.78				4,041.50
	10/26	10/30	France .....		1,964.00						1,964.00
Seth Gold .....	10/24	10/26	Belgium .....		848.72		1,710.48				2,559.20
	10/26	10/30	France .....		1,964.00						1,964.00
Committee total .....					45,029.97		112,405.89		15,081.97		172,517.83

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

<sup>3</sup> Military air transportation.

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR., Jan. 30, 2023.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ETHICS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2022

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. ☐

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. SUSAN WILD, Jan. 27, 2023.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2022

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. Ami Bera .....	10/8	10/11	Vietnam .....		681.00		12,500.77	*	4,789.00		17,970.77
	10/11	10/13	Laos .....		424.00			*	16,304.72		16,728.72
	10/13	10/15	Cambodia .....		487.00			*	15,170.80		15,657.90
	10/15	10/18	Vietnam .....		585.00			*	5.00		590.00
Jamie Morgan .....	10/8	10/11	Vietnam .....		664.89		7,440.27				8,105.16
	10/11	10/13	Laos .....		397.00						397.00
	10/13	10/15	Cambodia .....		474.87						474.87
	10/15	10/18	Vietnam .....		561.11						561.11
Chad Obermiller .....	10/8	10/11	Vietnam .....		681.00		7,440.27				8,121.27
	10/11	10/13	Laos .....		424.00						424.00
	10/13	10/15	Cambodia .....		487.00						487.00
	10/15	10/18	Vietnam .....		585.00						585.00
Mark Akpaninyie .....	10/8	10/11	Vietnam .....		681.00		11,868.97				12,549.97



REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2022—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Jessica Steffens .....	10/11	10/13	Laos .....		424.00						424.00
	10/13	10/15	Cambodia .....		487.00						487.00
	10/15	10/18	Vietnam .....		585.00						585.00
	10/8	10/11	Vietnam .....		681.00		9,310.27				9,991.27
	10/11	10/13	Laos .....		424.00						424.00
Donna Charles .....	10/13	10/15	Cambodia .....		487.00						487.00
	10/15	10/18	Vietnam .....		585.00						585.00
	10/23	10/26	Mozambique .....		508.00		7,056.58		227.60		7,792.18
Alexandra Davis .....	10/27	10/27	Somalia .....								
	10/28	10/29	Kenya .....		395.25						395.25
	10/23	10/26	Mozambique .....		508.00		9,125.58		227.60		9,861.18
Jessica Steffens .....	10/27	10/27	Somalia .....								
	10/27	10/29	Kenya .....		395.25						395.25
	10/23	10/26	Mozambique .....		508.00		8,634.18		227.33		9,369.51
Hon. Gregory W. Meeks .....	10/27	10/27	Somalia .....								
	10/28	10/29	Kenya .....		395.25						395.25
	10/28	10/31	Palau .....		1,122.00		( <sup>3</sup> )	*	9,845.17		10,967.17
Hon. Peter Meijer .....	10/31	1/1	Papua New Guinea .....		82.00		( <sup>3</sup> )	*	4,382.74		4,464.74
	11/1	1/3	Australia .....		802.00		( <sup>3</sup> )	*	9,922.00		10,724.00
	10/28	10/31	Palau .....		1,122.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				1,122.00
Hon. Sara Jacobs .....	10/31	1/1	Papua New Guinea .....		82.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				82.00
	11/1	1/3	Australia .....		802.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				802.00
	10/28	10/31	Palau .....		1,122.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				1,122.00
Anubhav Gupta .....	10/31	1/1	Papua New Guinea .....		82.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				82.00
	11/1	1/3	Australia .....		802.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				802.00
	10/28	10/31	Palau .....		1,122.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				1,122.00
Sajit Gandhi .....	10/31	1/1	Papua New Guinea .....		82.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				82.00
	11/1	1/3	Australia .....		802.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				802.00
	10/28	10/31	Palau .....		1,122.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				1,122.00
Andrei Vasilescu .....	10/31	1/1	Papua New Guinea .....		82.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				82.00
	11/1	1/3	Australia .....		802.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				802.00
	10/28	10/31	Palau .....		1,122.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				1,122.00
Camilla Hallman .....	10/31	1/1	Papua New Guinea .....		82.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				82.00
	11/1	1/3	Australia .....		802.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				802.00
	10/28	10/31	Palau .....		1,122.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				1,122.00
Qais Roshan .....	10/31	1/1	Papua New Guinea .....		82.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				82.00
	11/1	1/3	Australia .....		802.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				802.00
	10/31	1/1	Netherlands .....		286.04		1,264.38	*	198.95		1,749.37
Sarah Markley .....	11/2	1/4	Switzerland .....		882.76			*	1,631.36		2,514.12
	10/31	1/1	Netherlands .....		286.03		1,264.38				1,550.41
	11/2	1/4	Switzerland .....		882.76						882.76
Hon. William R. Keating .....	11/9	11/13	Republic of Ireland .....		686.07		8,224.18	*	15,868.61		24,778.86
	11/13	11/13	United Kingdom .....		372.90			*	8,394.52		8,767.42
Hon. Juan Vargas .....	11/9	11/13	Republic of Ireland .....		686.07		3,647.85				4,333.92
	11/13	11/13	United Kingdom .....		305.10						305.10
Leah Nodvin .....	11/9	11/13	Republic of Ireland .....		686.07		1,734.88				2,420.95
	11/13	11/13	United Kingdom .....		305.10						305.10
Benjamin Cooper .....	11/9	11/13	Republic of Ireland .....		686.07		1,734.88				2,420.95
	11/13	11/13	United Kingdom .....		305.10						305.10
Aaron Jordan .....	11/17	11/20	United Kingdom .....		830.00		1,905.68	*	560.00		3,295.68
	11/19	11/20	Norway .....		586.00			*	809.00		1,395.00
Hon. Michael T. McCaul .....	11/18	11/20	Canada .....		670.47		( <sup>3</sup> )				670.47
	11/18	11/20	Canada .....		670.47		( <sup>3</sup> )				670.47
Hon. Gregory W. Meeks .....	12/9	12/12	Cuba .....		1,179.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				1,179.00
	12/9	12/12	Cuba .....		1,179.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				1,179.00
Hon. Abigail Spanberger .....	12/15	12/18	Norway .....		794.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				794.00
	12/18	12/21	Finland .....		932.19		( <sup>3</sup> )				932.19
Hon. David N. Cicilline .....	12/23	12/24	Bahrain .....		294.51		( <sup>3</sup> )	*	1,947.35		2,241.86
	12/25	12/26	Kuwait .....		410.00		( <sup>3</sup> )	*	4,980.65		5,390.65
	12/26	12/27	Qatar .....		384.65		( <sup>3</sup> )	*	631.58		1,016.23
Hon. Joe Wilson .....	12/27	12/28	Greece .....		227.00		( <sup>3</sup> )	*	2,678.00		2,905.00
	12/23	12/24	Bahrain .....		321.47		( <sup>3</sup> )				321.47
	12/25	12/26	Kuwait .....		410.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				410.00
Hon. Susan Wild .....	12/26	12/27	Qatar .....		384.65		( <sup>3</sup> )				384.65
	12/27	12/28	Greece .....		227.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				227.00
	12/23	12/24	Bahrain .....		126.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				126.00
Hon. Sara Jacobs .....	12/25	12/26	Kuwait .....		410.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				410.00
	12/26	12/27	Qatar .....		384.65		( <sup>3</sup> )				384.65
	12/27	12/28	Greece .....		227.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				227.00
Hon. Sophie Mirviss .....	12/23	12/24	Bahrain .....		294.51		( <sup>3</sup> )				294.51
	12/25	12/26	Kuwait .....		410.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				410.00
	12/26	12/27	Qatar .....		384.65		( <sup>3</sup> )				384.65
Ari Wisch .....	12/27	12/28	Greece .....		227.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				227.00
	12/23	12/24	Bahrain .....		294.50		( <sup>3</sup> )				294.50
	12/25	12/26	Kuwait .....		410.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				410.00
Christina Rankin .....	12/26	12/27	Qatar .....		384.65		( <sup>3</sup> )				384.65
	12/27	12/28	Greece .....		227.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				227.00
	12/23	12/24	Bahrain .....		294.50		( <sup>3</sup> )				294.50
Anna McDonald .....	12/25	12/26	Kuwait .....		410.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				410.00
	12/26	12/27	Qatar .....		384.65		( <sup>3</sup> )				384.65
	12/27	12/28	Greece .....		227.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				227.00
Committee total .....					51,156.51		93,153.12		98,801.98		243,111.61

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.  
<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.  
<sup>3</sup> Military air transportation.  
\* Indicates delegation costs.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND REFORM, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2022

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. ☐

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. JAMES COMER, Jan. 19, 2023.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-346. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of VOR Federal Airway V-156 and V-285 in the Vicinity of Kalamazoo, MI [Docket No.: FAA-2022-1107; Airspace Docket No. 22-AGL-1] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received January 30, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-347. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31468; Amdt. No. 4044] received January 30, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-348. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31465; Amdt. No. 4041] received January 30, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-349. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31467; Amdt. No. 4043] received January 30, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-350. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's direct final rule; confirmation of effective date and correction — Increase the Duration of Aircraft Registration; Confirmation of Effective Date and Correction [Docket No.: FAA-2022-1514; Amdt. No. 47-33A] (RIN: 2120-AL45) received January 30, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-351. A letter from the President, transmitting notification that the national emergency with respect to the widespread humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan and the potential for a deepening economic collapse in Af-

ghanistan declared in Executive Order 14064 of February 11, 2022, is to continue in effect beyond February 11, 2023, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 202(d); (90 Stat. 1257) (H. Doc. No. 118—6); jointly to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Financial Services, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. DUNN of Florida (for himself, Mr. JACKSON of Texas, Mr. MILLS, Mr. EZZELL, Mr. POSEY, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. GIMENEZ, and Mr. BUCHANAN):

H.R. 828. A bill to direct the reinstatement of an individual involuntarily separated from an Armed Force solely on the basis of refusing to receive a vaccination against COVID-19; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 829. A bill to provide for Federal and State agency coordination in the approval of certain authorizations under the Natural Gas Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CARTER of Georgia (for himself, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Ms. CLARKE of New York):

H.R. 830. A bill to amend title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act to apply additional payments, discounts, and other financial assistance towards the cost-sharing requirements of health insurance plans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 831. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage under part B of the Medicare program for medically necessary dental procedures; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois (for himself and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia):

H.R. 832. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Transportation to strengthen and advance certain disadvantaged businesses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Small Business, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GRAVES of Missouri (for himself and Mr. HUFFMAN):

H.R. 833. A bill to amend titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act to provide for enhanced payments to rural health care providers under the Medicare and Medicaid programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. HARSHBARGER (for herself, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. CUELLAR, and Mr. BACON):

H.R. 834. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to support rural residency training funding that is equitable for all States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HILL (for himself and Mr. SCHWEIKERT):

H.R. 835. A bill to amend the Securities Act of 1933 to codify certain qualifications of individuals as accredited investors for purposes of the securities laws; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. ISSA (for himself, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. BUCK, Mr. CAREY, Mr. BABIN, Mr. OBERNOLTE, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mrs. KIM of California, Mr. MIKE GARCIA of California, and Mr. CALVERT):

H.R. 836. A bill to redesignate Gravelly Point Park, located along the George Washington Memorial Parkway in Arlington County, Virginia, as the Nancy Reagan Memorial Park, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. KAPTUR (for herself, Ms. TLAI, Ms. NORTON, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. TAKANO, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. ROSS, and Ms. BUSH):

H.R. 837. A bill to direct the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to establish a grant program to help revitalize certain localities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. LAHOOD (for himself, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. BACON, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BANKS, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. CARL, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. GRANGER, Ms. SANCHEZ, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, Ms. TITUS, Mr. HUDSON, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. HERN, Mr. HUNT, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. MORAN, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr.

WILLIAMS of Texas, and Ms. VAN DUYNEN):

H.R. 838. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a tax credit to encourage the replacement or modernization of inefficient, outdated freight railcars, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MEUSER (for himself, Mr. DONALDS, and Mr. LOUDERMILK):

H.R. 839. A bill to require the United States Executive Director at the International Monetary Fund to advocate for increased transparency with respect to exchange rate policies of the People's Republic of China, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mrs. MILLER of Illinois:

H.R. 840. A bill to prohibit the purchase of public or private real estate located in the United States by foreign persons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MORELLE (for himself, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, and Mr. CARSON):

H.R. 841. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to allow a surviving spouse of a Medal of Honor recipient to receive a special pension concurrently with dependency and indemnity compensation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MOYLAN:

H.R. 842. A bill to amend the Defense Base Act to exclude Guam; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. NORTON (for herself and Mr. BEYER):

H.R. 843. A bill to require Federal law enforcement officers to wear body cameras, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OBERNOLTE (for himself, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. PFLUGER, and Mr. CRAWFORD):

H.R. 844. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to allow an owner of a trade secret redress of the theft of trade secrets extraterritorially, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. SANCHEZ (for herself, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. EVANS, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. PANETTA, and Mr. SMITH of Washington):

H.R. 845. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to create a demonstration project to fund additional secondary school counselors in troubled title I schools to reduce the dropout rate; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. SCHWEIKERT (for himself, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, and Mr. SMUCKER):

H.R. 846. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to require the Secretary of the Treasury to appear before Congress before the debt limit is reached or extraordinary measures are taken to prevent default; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SHERRILL (for herself, Mr. BACON, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, and Mr. TRONE):

H.R. 847. A bill to provide funding to State and local law enforcement agencies to combat auto theft and stolen automobile trafficking, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. TITUS:

H.R. 848. A bill to designate a peak in the State of Nevada as Maude Frazier Mountain, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. TORRES of New York:

H.R. 849. A bill to require the Department of Defense to share best practices with, and

offers training to, State and local first responders regarding how to most effectively aid victims who experience trauma-related injuries; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. TORRES of New York:

H.R. 850. A bill to direct the Attorney General to conduct a study on the efficacy of extreme risk protection orders on reducing gun violence, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TORRES of New York:

H.R. 851. A bill to direct the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives to report on firearms trafficking along the I-95 corridor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TORRES of New York:

H.R. 852. A bill to direct the Attorney General to establish a grant program for civilian traffic violation enforcement; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WALBERG:

H.R. 853. A bill to amend titles II and XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish a Social Security Surplus Protection Account in the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund to hold the Social Security surplus and a Medicare Surplus Protection Account in the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund to hold the Medicare surplus, to provide for suspension of investment of amounts held in such Accounts until enactment of legislation providing for investment of the Trust Funds in investment vehicles other than obligations of the United States, and to establish a Social Security and Medicare Part A Investment Commission to make recommendations for alternative forms of investment of the Social Security and Medicare surpluses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WALTZ (for himself, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. BACON, and Mr. CROW):

H.R. 854. A bill to amend titles 10 and 38, United States Code, to expand certain benefits for surviving spouses of members of the Armed Forces who die in line of duty, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WITTMAN (for himself, Mr. ISSA, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. GRIFFITH, and Ms. STEFANK):

H.R. 855. A bill to provide for the independent and objective conduct and supervision of audits and investigations relating to the programs and operations funded with amounts appropriated or otherwise made available to Ukraine for military, economic, and humanitarian aid; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Armed Services, and Oversight and Accountability, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. SANCHEZ (for herself, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. EVANS, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Mr. KIM of New Jersey):

H.J. Res. 28. A joint resolution expressing support for designation of the week of February 6, 2023, through February 10, 2023, as "National School Counseling Week"; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. WOMACK (for himself, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. BACON, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. BARR, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BOST, Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. BUCSHON, Ms. BUDZINSKI, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. CAREY, Mr. CARL, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. COLE, Mr. COMER, Mr. COSTA, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. CUELLAR, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. DAVISON, Ms. DE LA CRUZ, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. EMMER, Mr. EVANS, Mr. EZELL, Mr. FALLON, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. FINSTAD, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. FLOOD, Ms. FOXX, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. FRY, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. MIKE GARCIA of California, Mr. GOLDEN of Maine, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Ms. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. GUEST, Ms. HAGEMAN, Mr. HILL, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. HUNT, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KEAN of New Jersey, Mr. KEATING, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. LATTA, Mr. LATURNER, Ms. LETLOW, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. MACE, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. MRVAN, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. NEHLS, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. PENCE, Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. POSEY, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SESSIONS, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. STAUBER, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. VALADAO, Ms. VAN DUYNEN, Mr. VEASEY, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. ZINKE, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. JACKSON of Texas):

H. Con. Res. 13. Concurrent resolution supporting the Local Radio Freedom Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOONEY (for himself, Mr. PERRY, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. NORMAN, and Mr. BUCK):

H. Res. 96. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to prohibit the consideration of certain legislation that authorizes or makes appropriations unless such legislation includes a table that details the amount of appropriations authorized or appropriated for each program and an estimate of the costs (if any) of servicing the public debt which would be incurred in carrying out the measure, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

## CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY AND SINGLE SUBJECT STATEMENTS

Pursuant to clause 7(c)(1) of rule XII and Section 3(c) of H. Res. 5 the following statements are submitted regarding (1) the specific powers granted

to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution and (2) the single subject of the bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. DUNN of Florida:

H.R. 828.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 14.

The single subject of this legislation is:

United States Armed Forces Troop Back Pay.

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 829.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Pursuant to Article I Section 8 of the United States' Constitution. Congress has the power to enact this legislation.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This legislation complies with the single subject criteria as it only concerns the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

By Mr. CARTER of Georgia:

H.R. 830.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act to apply additional payments, discounts, and other financial assistance towards the cost-sharing requirements of health insurance plans, and for other purposes.

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 831.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

The single subject of this legislation is:

Health Care

By Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois:

H.R. 832.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article 1 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

This legislation will strengthen and advance certain disadvantaged businesses

By Mr. GRAVES of Missouri:

H.R. 833.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 Article I of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Healthcare

By Mrs. HARSHBARGER:

H.R. 834.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

healthcare

By Mr. HILL:

H.R. 835.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Fair Investment Opportunities for Professional Experts Act

By Mr. ISSA:

H.R. 836.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill would redesignate Gravelly Point Park, located along the George Washington Memorial Parkway in Arlington County,

Virginia, as the Nancy Reagan Memorial Park.

By Ms. KAPTUR:

H.R. 837.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 1 provides Congress with the power to "lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises" in order to "provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States."

The single subject of this legislation is:

"Commerce"

By Mr. LAHOOD:

H.R. 838.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

United States Constitution Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1: "The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes . . ."

The single subject of this legislation is:

To provide a time-limited tax credit to encourage the replacement or modernization of inefficient, outdated freight railcars.

By Mr. MEUSER:

H.R. 839.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To require the United States Executive Director at the International Monetary Fund to advocate for increased transparency with respect to exchange rate policies of the People's Republic of China, and for other purposes.

By Mrs. MILLER of Illinois:

H.R. 840.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

The single subject of this legislation is:

Foreign Affairs

By Mr. MORELLE:

H.R. 841.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

The single subject of this legislation is Veterans.

By Mr. MOYLAN:

H.R. 842.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Pursuant to Article 1 of the Constitution Congress has the authority to legislate to amend the Defense Base Act

The single subject of this legislation is:

Defense Base Act

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 843.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To require federal law enforcement agencies to use body and dashboard cameras.

By Mr. OBERNOLTE:

H.R. 844.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Intellectual Property

By Ms. SÁNCHEZ:

H.R. 845.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to create a demonstration project to fund additional secondary school counselors in troubled title I schools to reduce the dropout rate.

By Mr. SCHWEIKERT:

H.R. 846.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution: The Congress shall have the Power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

The single subject of this legislation is:

When Secretary of the Treasury anticipates either that the public debt will reach the limit or that extraordinary measures will be taken to prevent the United States from defaulting on its obligations, the Secretary shall appear before the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate.

By Ms. SHERRILL:

H.R. 847.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution of the United States of America

The single subject of this legislation is:

Reining in Auto Thefts

By Ms. TITUS:

H.R. 848.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Public Lands and Natural Resources

By Mr. TORRES of New York:

H.R. 849.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant following:

Article 1, Section 8.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Training for first responders

By Mr. TORRES of New York:

H.R. 850.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Study on the efficacy of extreme risk protection orders.

By Mr. TORRES of New York:

H.R. 851.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Report on firearm trafficking.

By Mr. TORRES of New York:

H.R. 852.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Public Safety

By Mr. WALBERG:

H.R. 853.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To protect future Social Security and Medicare surpluses by establishing in the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund a Social Security Surplus Protection Account, preventing them from being entered into the general fund used by the Federal government.

By Mr. WALTZ:

H.R. 854.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The Congress shall have the power to provide for the common defense.

The single subject of this legislation is:  
Military surviving-spouse benefits

By Mr. WITTMAN:

H.R. 855.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3: “To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.”

The single subject of this legislation is:  
Oversight

By Ms. SÁNCHEZ:

H.J. Res. 28.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Expressing support for designation of the week of February 6, 2023, through February 10, 2023, as “National School Counseling Week”.

#### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 7: Mr. PENCE, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. PFLUGER, and Mr. MCCORMICK.

H.R. 24: Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, and Mr. PALMER.

H.R. 25: Mr. BIGGS.

H.R. 27: Mr. WILLIAMS of New York.

H.R. 40: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.

H.R. 51: Ms. MANNING.

H.R. 53: Mr. HERN, Mr. EDWARDS, and Mr. TIMMONS.

H.R. 82: Mr. MRVAN, Mr. MAGAZINER, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 129: Mr. GIMENEZ.

H.R. 130: Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana.

H.R. 149: Mr. BOST.

H.R. 150: Mr. BALDERSON.

H.R. 176: Ms. BROWNLEY.

H.R. 185: Mr. DONALDS, Mrs. BOEBERT, Ms. GREENE of Georgia, Mrs. SPARTZ, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, and Mr. DAVIDSON.

H.R. 209: Mr. CURTIS and Mr. TIFFANY.

H.R. 223: Mrs. KIGGAS of Virginia.

H.R. 246: Mr. DONALDS, Mr. ARRINGTON, and Mr. MOORE of Alabama.

H.R. 292: Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. MULLIN, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. LIEU, Mr. HUFFMAN, and Mr. BERA.

H.R. 293: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.

H.R. 309: Ms. SHERRILL and Mr. CUELLAR.

H.R. 319: Mr. CARTER of Texas and Mr. CASE.

H.R. 327: Mr. MOORE of Alabama.

H.R. 334: Mrs. LESKO and Mr. WEBER of Texas.

H.R. 354: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 366: Ms. DELBENE.

H.R. 371: Mr. HUDSON and Mr. RUTHERFORD.

H.R. 381: Mr. GROTHMAN.

H.R. 383: Mr. GUEST.

H.R. 386: Mr. BENTZ and Mr. ROUZER.

H.R. 396: Mr. RASKIN, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. JACOBS, Mr. IVEY, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. CROW, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. HIMES, and Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 398: Mrs. FISCHBACH.

H.R. 484: Mr. BENTZ and Mr. DONALDS.

H.R. 485: Mr. HERN and Mr. CARTER of Georgia.

H.R. 491: Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK and Ms. SHERRILL.

H.R. 494: Mr. WEBER of Texas and Ms. HAGEMAN.

H.R. 496: Mr. GIMENEZ.

H.R. 513: Ms. STEFANK.

H.R. 530: Mr. ROUZER.

H.R. 536: Mr. CROW, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 546: Ms. GRANGER.

H.R. 547: Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. DELUZZO, Mr. TONKO, Mr. EVANS, Mr. KILMER, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. SARBANES, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. PORTER, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. LANDSMAN, Mr. PASCRELL, and Ms. BARRAGÁN.

H.R. 553: Mr. ZINKE.

H.R. 559: Mrs. FISCHBACH.

H.R. 564: Ms. GRANGER and Mr. COLE.

H.R. 572: Mr. GIMENEZ.

H.R. 589: Mr. GALLEGGO, Mrs. KIM of California, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. OBERNOLTE, and Mr. PANETTA.

H.R. 597: Mr. OBERNOLTE.

H.R. 603: Mrs. WAGNER and Ms. KUSTER.

H.R. 607: Mr. CARBAJAL.

H.R. 615: Mr. RUTHERFORD.

H.R. 621: Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. GOLDEN of Maine, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mr. ROUZER.

H.R. 622: Mr. SWALWELL.

H.R. 625: Mr. MAGAZINER.

H.R. 645: Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. LANDSMAN, and Ms. SHERRILL.

H.R. 660: Ms. PORTER, Mr. MAGAZINER, Mr. CLEAVER, and Ms. CARAVEO.

H.R. 662: Mr. DUNN of Florida, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. POSEY, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. SOTO, Mr. DONALDS, and Mr. STEUBE.

H.R. 676: Mrs. PELTOLA and Mr. THOMPSON of California.

H.R. 678: Mr. BABIN.

H.R. 683: Ms. SALAZAR, Mrs. LUNA, and Mrs. BICE.

H.R. 694: Ms. ESHOO, Ms. PELOSI, Ms. ROSS, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Ms. HOYLE of Oregon, Mrs. TRAHAN, and Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California.

H.R. 702: Mr. MFUME and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.

H.R. 715: Ms. CARAVEO.

H.R. 726: Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 735: Mrs. SPARTZ and Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.

H.R. 750: Mr. BALDERSON.

H.R. 757: Mr. NORMAN, Ms. TENNEY, Ms. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. ROSENDALE, and Mrs. HINSON.

H.R. 765: Ms. SCHOLTEN, Ms. KUSTER, and Mr. PHILLIPS.

H.R. 770: Mr. BOWMAN.

H.R. 781: Mr. OBERNOLTE and Mr. MOORE of Alabama.

H.R. 787: Mr. MOYLAN.

H.R. 789: Ms. PINGREE and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.

H.R. 790: Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. DAVIDSON, and Mr. CLOUD.

H.R. 792: Mr. ROUZER.

H.R. 806: Mr. HILL.

H.R. 807: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.

H.R. 814: Ms. NORTON and Ms. LEE of California.

H.R. 819: Mr. VAN ORDEN.

H.R. 825: Mr. SOTO.

H.J. Res. 24: Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. ROY, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. EDWARDS, and Mr. FRY.

H.J. Res. 26: Mr. CLOUD, Ms. FOXX, Mr. AMODEL, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. ROY, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. TIFFANY, Ms. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. DONALDS, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. BRECHEEN, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. OGLES, Mrs. LUNA, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. WALTZ, and Mr. FRY.

H. Con. Res. 10: Mrs. LESKO, Mr. BABIN, Mr. MANN, Mr. BURGESS, and Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H. Res. 35: Mr. SCHIFF.

H. Res. 88: Ms. LEE of California, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H. Res. 92: Mr. SHERMAN.